JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,508—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5784	L. H. Moule	19th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
P.M. CALEDONIA	7594	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
P.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	490	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7548	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
P.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
P.M. CALEDONIA	7548	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
P.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
P.L. CORMORANDEL	4469	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	490	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
P.M. CALEDONIA	7548	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked P M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 a. m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Duc. BALDUINO..... 17th Oct. 1895.
S. S. SINGAPORE..... 14th Nov. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Rubattino or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sep. 20, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	...T. Rassevich ...	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	.....J. Nicolich.....	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	...V. Gherzman ..	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	.....G de Grisogono...	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE.....	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail or
MARIA VALERIE	...A. Fellner.....	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Coloumbo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. L. LEFTWICH, R.N.R., will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 17th October 1895.

Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle. Custom House Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 628, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 19th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1867 tons, on the 22nd October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 17th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 22nd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 18th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 24th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR INVALIDS, Weakly Children and Persons of Delicate Appetite.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Offer a means of easy nutrition of the most valuable and effective kind.

They are freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratories, under the most approved modern Scientific methods, and COMPARISON will PROVE their immense superiority over all imported articles.

	Rs. as.
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT	2 0
KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.....	1 12
KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON (4-oz. jars).....	3 0
KEMP'S CHICKEN WINE	3 0
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE ELIXIR	2 0
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE WINE	2 0
KEMP'S PEPTONE OF FLESH	2 0

These nourishing preparations may safely be administered in any stage of illness or convalescence with the assurance of highly beneficial results.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUST TAKE A BOTTLE OF KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Sprinkle a little of its contents upon the hair each time you use the brush, and you may be assured of the permanent possession of a luxuriant crop of hair for the rest of your days. We don't mean that the one Bottle will last you all your life, but we know that if you once commence the use of the Douche you are quite sure to continue it, and therefore the result is certain.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BURGUNDY WINES.

	CASH. Qts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Per Doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN	44 0	23 8	49 0	26 4
POMARD.....	25 0	13 12	27 14	15 6
MACON	23 0	12 12	25 10	14 4
BEAUNE.....	28 8	15 12	31 12	17 8
CHABLIS	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12

THESE WINES ARE OF UNUSUAL VALUE, AND ARE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE Company's Establishment at MAHABLESHWAR is now OPEN and is Well Stocked with MEDICINE'S STORES, WINES, SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT, PLATED AND FANCY KIT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA WATER MACHINES.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE

SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

WE HAVE A RANGE OF DOMESTIC REMEDIES

Of the finest quality and suitable for every occasion. A selection of these should find a place in every household and will prove of the utmost value in cases of emergency (when, delay is often dangerous).

	Rs. as
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP ...	1 0
KEMP'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE	1 0
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE FOR INDIGESTION	2 0
KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT ...	1 4
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR	3 0
KEMP'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE	1 8
KEMP'S BLOOD MIXTURE.....	1 8
KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA, ect.	2 4
KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS OF TARAXACUM, etc, ...	1 8
KEMP'S ESSENCE OF DILL FOR NURSERY USE	1 0
KEMP'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME	1 0

AND MANY OTHERS.

FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, Including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE, about 3,000 empty KEROSENE OIL CASES with 2 Tins in each, now lying in the Goods Shed, Victoria Terminus, where the same may be inspected on application.

Tenders, for any number, made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned), will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, after which hour no offer will be taken.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which will entail forfeiture without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th October, 1895.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.

VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do. do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES AND METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A

MARVELLOUS SEWING MACHINE

A RELIABLE TREADLE SEWING MACHINE. Rs. 25 only.

THE "IDEAL" TREADLE.
Rs. 25.

Rs. 25 SEWING MACHINE,

Is one of the latest and most economical Treadle Sewing Machines now being sold. It is well and strongly made of pig iron ; all the working parts of the machine are of brass and gun metal nickle-plated. It is furnished with an adjustable Treadle, which makes it possible for either children or adults to use it ; it also requires very little pressure to run it, thus doing away with the injurious effects caused by working machines in which a great deal of heavy power is required to run them. The whole machine takes apart by unscrewing a few nuts, and it can be packed flat in a box or trunk for taking away or when moving from place to place. The only tools necessary to put it together are a wrench and screw-driver.

NOTE THE PRICE.
ONLY RS. 25 EACH.

A RELIABLE TREADLE SEWING MACHINE. Rs. 25 only.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS :—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS

—COLLARS—

"SHAPES TO DATE."

GENTS' COLLARS, BEST IRISH LINEN, FOUR-FOLD, MADE "SPECIALLY" TO ORDER, DHOBIE-PROOF.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th October, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

RE GODFREY ERMEN'S PATENT "DIAMOND GLAZED THREAD."

To Messrs. ERMEN AND ROBY,
Patricroft, Manchester.

DEAR SIRS,—We admit that in using the word "Diamond" on the Cards of Cotton Thread dealt in by our Firm we have wrongfully Infringed your Trade Mark as such word "Diamond" is the exclusive property of your Firm.

We BIND ourselves NOT TO USE the said word "Diamond" in future on any of our Cards, Tickets and Labels. We also undertake TO ERASE or OBLITERATE the word "Diamond" from all our Cards and not to use similar Tickets and Labels at any time hereafter.—Dated this 14th Day of October, 1895.

The Mark of + CHAMPABAI, Owner of the Firm of MOWJI KESHAVJI.

Messrs. BLAND AND NOBLE, Bombay.
Attorneys for Messrs. Ermen and Roby.

LOST BOND.—Notice is hereby given that a Port Trust Security BOND, No. 13316, for Rs. 500, originally issued to Major P. G. Von Donop, on 21st April, 1891, and lastly endorsed over to me, has been LOST, and application is about to be made for the Issue of Duplicate thereof in my favour as the holder. No Interest on the above Bond has been paid since 1st October, 1894.

આ મણીલાલ રણછોડદાશ,
ie., MANILAL RANCHHORDAS.
Bombay, dated 11th October, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

WITH reference to the Notice dated the Nineteenth of June last, the public are hereby informed that the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN which now runs from BOMBAY to POONA on FRIDAYS only, leaving at 17-30 o'clock will stop at Narel on and from Friday next, the 18th instant, and until further notice.

First, Second and Third Class Passengers and Luggage and Parcels will be Booked to and from Narel by this Train at the Usual Rates.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Fifteenth of October, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS.

THE public are advised that the THROUGH BOOKING of PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE and PARCELS which was SUSPENDED owing to the BREAKS on the South East Line, between MOHOL and GANGAPUR, has been resumed on and from to-day.

Through Booking of Goods Traffic, Live Stock, Horses, Carriages and Dogs, also Fowls in Baskets, cannot be resumed for the present.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Fifteenth of October, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

ALSO COPAIBA.—Prescribed by Doctors, because, not being made of Gelatine, there is no Stomach disturbance.

Sold by all First Class Chemists in India.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas	6-8	100
Vevey Courta	6-0	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 5 o'clock Tank Road, valuable and handsome teak and bla kwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as teapoys, round tables, almyras, wardrobes, jardinieres, drawing-room suits, cabinet, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SURAT.

In pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th April, 1895, in Suit No. 500 of 1894 and by the direction of the Receiver, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at p.m. on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, situate in Raja Soni's Chukla in Surat, in the registration sub-district of Surat, measuring on the north 86 feet, on the south 85 feet, on the east 19 feet, and on the west 19 feet, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of a Khoja, on the south by a highly leading to Balaji's Temple, on the east by the land belonging to Balajee, and on the west by the public road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, October 16, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works:—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" office, the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasanjee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood dining and drawing-room furniture, designed and executed by Madras carpenters, under the owner's supervision consisting of drawing-room suits, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, mahogany teak and blackwood revolving office tables, handsome single and double bevelled plate mirror almirahs, dressing and washstand tables to match easy and light chairs, marble tables, ottomans, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bandora, next to the Convent School, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., photographic apparatus, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of F. H. OREFORD SHEKMA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th, and WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Castle, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing office, and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, Dee-cama, and McKenzie, also Rattan cherry-made furniture, best electro-plated ware by Elkington Treacher's glass and porcelainware, a nearly new walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte by Frederick Keog, London, in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, valuable oil paintings, large size marble clock striking hours and half hours, English ice box, rich bric-a-brac ornaments, rich China and Japanese satsuma flower vase and jars, first-rate table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Dietsch, a large collection of choice plants, &c., the property of the Right Reverend Dr. L. G. MYLNE, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 16, 1895.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	= „	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
„ THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RUNNING OF THE UP AND DOWN SOUTH EAST MAIL TRAINS BETWEEN RAICHUR AND BOMBAY.

THE public are advised in consequence of the breach at the SEENA RIVER the UP MAIL TRAIN LEAVING RAICHUR at 11-1 and ARRIVING at SHOLAPUR at 17-10 will stop at SHOLAPUR for the night, and leave there the following morning as a SPECIAL TRAIN and run to BOMBAY to the undermentioned time bill:—

		H. M.
Sholapur	Dep.	5-45
East Bank Seena River	Arrl.	6-0
	THE SEENA RIVER IN BOATS.	
West Bank Seena River	Dep.	7-40
Barsi Road	Arrl.	8-54
Do.	Dep.	9- 0
Dhond	Arrl.	11-12 (Half 20 Minutes
Do.	Dep.	11-32 for Breakfast.
Poona	Arrl.	13- 0
Do.	Dep.	13- 0
Lonauli	Arrl.	14-38 Half 15 Minutes
Do.	Dep.	14-53 for Luncheon.
Kalyan	Arrl.	17- 7
Victoria Terminus Bombay	Arr.	18-20
Bombay Time...		7-50

2. First and Second Class Passengers travelling by the Up Mail Train can stop for the night at Hotgi Junction where there is a Refreshment Room, and a Train will bring them to Sholapur the following morning in time to proceed by the Special Train leaving thereat 5-45.

3. There will be no alteration in the Running of the Down Mail Train from Bombay to Raichur, but in consequence of the delay in crossing the Seena River in Boats, and the diversion over the Bori River, the Train may arrive on some occasions too late to connect with the Madras Mail Train, and Passengers will then have to remain at Raichur all night.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Fourteenth of October, 1895.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned that, if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any Public Street Road or Thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1895.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 30th October, 1895, for the Supply of Five Hundred Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY WELSH COALS to be delivered at the port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 30th November, 1895.

The Tender should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 9th October, 1895.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, till 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd of October next, for the supply of the following Stores for twelve months from January 1st to December 31st, 1896:—

Stores.	Deposit to accompany Tender.
	Rs.
Coals	1,000
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oils	250
Cocoanut Oil, 1st quality, for Light House use	250
Wrought Iron	500
Stationery	250
Sundries and Hardware including Paints, Oils and Cordage	1,000
Timber	500
Provisions	250

Forms of Tender and Schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he tenders and any portion of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected. The cost of stamping agreement to be borne by the successful tenderers. Sample of Oil for Light House use must be sent in not later than the 9th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon Can marked on the outside by a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 6th September, 1895.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 4980 OF 1895.

BHIMA KHOOSAL SARDARMUL BHIMA, PREMCHAND BHIMA and FOJA BHIMA, trading as BHIMA KHOOSAL and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
BABAJEE SUDKOJI as heir and legal representative of NARAYEN SUDKOJI ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 1st day of April, 1895, it was ordered that the Defendant abovenamed should pay the Plaintiff abovenamed the sum of Rs. 48-5-3 for Debt and Rs. 65-0-0 for costs, making together Rs. 514-13-3.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 23rd day of July 1895, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of Narayan Sudkoji, deceased, and of Defendant, Babajee Sudkojee, as legal heir and representative of Narayen Sudkojee in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said persons as aforesaid to the same or to any interest therein

Should the said persons have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1895.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MATUBHAI and JAMIETRAM,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Digitized by the National Archives of India Archive
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 July, 2017

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
FIRST-CLASS TAILORING GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
TWEEDS,
CASHMERES,
HOMESPUNS,
FLANNELS.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On which interest is allowed as under, viz:—
If fixed for six months, 4 per cent. p. a.
If fixed for twelve months 4½ per cent. p. a.
If fixed for two or three years, 4½ per cent. p. a.
Deposits are also received for shorter periods, the rates for which can be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4 Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria.	St. Petersburg.	Madrid.	Brussels.
Cairo.	Moscow.	Barcelona.	Geneva.
Port Said.	Odessa.		
Constantinople.	Smyrna.	Jerusalem.	

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 3d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittance to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—
12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.
Credits granted on approved securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR	Rs. 30	Per Dozen Quarts.		
GLENFALLOCH	„ 26	„	„	„
COCKTAIL	„ 26	„	„	„

To be had from
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.
T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.
T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,
A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India.
At Rs. **120** per dozen Quarts.
T. HINE & Co.'s *** BRANDY
At Rs. 56 per dozen.
T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 48 per dozen Quarts.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Sole Agents for India,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IF you are asked to insure your life, ask the agent what sort of a contract he proposes to give you. You ought to know exactly what he proposes to give you for your money. If he has a sample copy of the Policy he proposes to you, compare it with the NEW YORK LIFE'S "ACCUMULATION POLICY." Notice particularly the Restrictions and Conditions in any other policy and Proposal Form, and compare them with the ONE REQUIREMENT OF THE "ACCUMULATION POLICY" THAT THE PREMIUMS BE PAID.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,465
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	15,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	10. p.c.		169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
MISCELLANEOUS				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 / 75	375
Bank Bengal Rural	600	50	50	12	40
Bathara Pills	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	500	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	750	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	310
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	13	235xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	350	350	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Ship Assn	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	160
John Roberts & Co	4,000	200	175	21	342
Kamptee Ice Landing	300	300	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufactur-ing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	--
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Master Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	82
Master Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	¼	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	500
Soundy & Co.	1,800	100	100	9	90
Thacker & Co.	2,000	100	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111xd
Tolenkhee Co.	9,300	25	100	dvd Rs1¼	27½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Arbuthnot (Kumbhoo)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brevil's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
Colaba	2,000	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	4,165
English Press and Manfg	400	200	--	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,000
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoll Press Co.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Madhavdas Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	130
Meramtlie	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½xd
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	340
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	30	480
Shamoon	300	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	90	1,950
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Scrim Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	200
Volkart	--	1,000	1	9 dvd Rs35	310
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
B. P. R. Consolidated	--	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
B. B. & C. I. R.	--	£ 18	--	do.	550
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	690
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Ballary S & W Co, Ld (Belary)	871	66	all	9 per ct.	88
Bombay Dalhousie	900	1,000	1,000	20	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	465
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,600xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	735
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	935
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	--	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	--	dvd Rs15	720
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500
Dhur Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	560
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	755
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Buckingham	1,500	500	500	25	705
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,305 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	705
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	207 xd
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	200
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	830
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	253
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidassping & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,070
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	--
Manockjee	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,615
M Petit	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	170 xd
Mazagon	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 7	3,280
Morarji Goculdas	300 / 250	1,000 / 250	1,000	dvd	--
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000 / 7,779	50 / 100	100	Nil	88
Madura Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
National	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	550
New Great Eastern	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	490
Oriental	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	775 xd
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,020 xd
Ripon Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,335 xd
Seamoon	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Sholapore Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	860
Soondercas	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern India	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	338½
Southern Mahratta	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	312½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Star of India	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	670
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	860
Sassoon and Alliance	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	500
Vasanjshanker Lukhmishan Ker C. Mill Co, Ld	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	--	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	--	505

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28 "
Fine, Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. do. new	"	27-6 "
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-14
Do. Dragons	"	17-11
Silver T	"	86
Do. 1/4	"	86-6
Carolus	"	205-0
Mexican	"	195-0
Queen Piece	"	238-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports and "At Home" by the R. A. Officers, on Gymkhana ground, 4 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mobile and City of Edinburgh entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Courtfield on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imaum entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m., to-morrow (Thursday).

USING CRIMINAL FORCE.—John Masters, a seaman on board the s.s. Britannia, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Scollard, with using criminal force on a European lad, on board the same steamer. On the application of Mr. Scollard, the case was heard in chambers by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

DISHONEST TRAM-CONDUCTORS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Kalidas Nanabhoy and Kamlal Matadin, tramway conductors, were charged with issuing wrong tickets to passengers. They were found guilty on the evidence, and fined Rs. 10 and 15, respectively.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Noorjehan Begum, a Mahomedan girl, aged seven years. The deceased lived with her parents on the second storey of a house at Bheudy Bazaar Road. She was playing in her room yesterday morning, when she accidentally fell down from a window fracturing her skull. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

March ..... The Sailors Anchor ..... Kappey.
Overture ..... Ivan ..... Conterno.
Valse ..... Les Patineurs ..... Waldteufel.
Selection ..... An Artist's Model ..... Sidney Jones.
Valse ..... Southern Breeze ..... Meissler.
Polka ..... Lt Esprit Francais ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MIDNIGHT ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mynn charged Kassum Jeeva, Noora Jeeva, Alimahomed, Abdulla, Kadurbhoy Adumbhoy, and Mahadoo Luximon, with assaulting Safurally Kassum, a foreman coolie, residing at Kamatipura. It appears that the first accused, on Monday, at about 11 p.m., went to the house of the complainant, and calling him by his name asked him to go downstairs as a friend of his (the complainant's) wanted him. The complainant went downstairs, when the first accused pushed him backwards, and gave him a blow with a stick on his forehead. The other accused at the same time began to deal with him severely with their sticks. Complainant raised an alarm, which brought the neighbours on the scene, when the accused ran away. The first accused, who is a notorious character, being not yet arrested, the case was remanded.

A TRADE MARK CASE.—At the Bombay High Court, Mr. Chothia, of Messrs. D. Chothia and Co., as attorney for Messrs. Ermen and Roby, of Manchester, had filed a suit against the representative of the local firm of Mowjee Kessowjee, which has been disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bland and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the defendants. After some discussion, his lordship passed by consent a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, who are manufacturers of glazed cotton thread, known as "Diamond Patent Thread," against the defendants, whose firm deals in imported cotton thread. The defendants by the decree agreed not to use the word "Diamond" in future in connection with the thread dealt in by their firm, to erase that word from all existing cards, to destroy all tickets and labels affixed to bundles of their thread cards, and to pay all the plaintiffs' costs of and incidental to the suit, together with a small amount of compensation. A letter containing the undertaking, intended to be published in the newspapers, was also given by the defendants.

SIR DESAI OF SAWANTWADI.—Their Highnesses Raje Bahadur Raghunathrao alias Babasaheb Bhonsle Sir Desai of Sawantwadi and his Ranisaheb Princess Tarabaisaheb, accompanied by Messrs. Anant B. Kantak, companion, Balasaheb Bhonsle, Sajuram Subhedar, Vishnu Paudit, Private Secretary, Datoba Amberkar, Rawaji Phatak, and seventy-five followers, arrived by Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer Sabarmati on Sunday afternoon, and left by Monday's mail for Baroda, where they go by invitation to spend the Diwali holidays, and are the guests of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad. On arrival and departure of their Highnesses they were met at the station by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sevaklal, retired Dewan of Junagadh, Rao Bahadur Mertandrao Wamanrao Shatriya, Messrs. Raghunatrao B. Malap, Mansukram Surjaram, Dowlatrao R. Malap, and Tribhowandass Hargowandass. H. E. the Dewan Bahadur and Mr. R. B. Malap decorated their Highnesses with huge flower garlands and bouquets. Mr. Dowlatrao Malap, who spends Diwali with H. H. the Chief of Dhar, goes to Baroda next week by desire of H. H. the Sir Desai of Sawantwadi.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ramchund Balakichand, a Hindu, was charged with theft of gold and silver ornaments, cash and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 778-8, the property of one Haji Balai Mingle, residing at Sewree. It appears that, on the morning of the 15th ultimo, the accused committed the theft of the above property from the house of the complainant and went to Bandora, where he was arrested, but there being no proof against him he was released the following morning. Two days after, from certain information given by complainant, the police sent telegrams to all the principal stations on the B.B. and C. I. Railway, and accused was arrested at Ajmere station, when a bundle containing the stolen property of the complainant, together with several watches and chains, belonging to other persons, residing at Parel, was found in his possession. The accused was being brought to Bombay under police escort, when he jumped out of the train with the bundle, and made good his escape, but was again arrested near Veterna Bridge and brought to Bombay. He could not account for the bundle when he was re-arrested. The accused in defence stated that the property found in his possession belonged to him, and that while he was being brought to Bombay under police escort he pushed open the door, when he fell down accidentally. He then went to a railway station to give information to the station authorities that his luggage was over-carried, when he was arrested by the police. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, held that the charge of theft was not proved against accused, and so his Worship altered the charge to that of escaping from legal custody, and having convicted him of that offence, sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played on the Marine Battalion ground, on the 10th instant, between the Horta Baixa C. C. and the Juvenile C. C., and resulted in an easy victory for the latter by 9 wickets and 2 runs. The following are the scores :—

HORTA BAIXA C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pio Antony, c Eusebius, b J St Anne	3	c and b Eusebius	8
Rubozo, c and b N St Anne	1	b Eusebius	0
P Borges, c and b J St Anne	0	b N St Anne	0
Saldanha, b N St Anne	0	b Eusebius	0
A Pereira, b N St Anne	0	b N St Anne	0
Benedict, b N St Anne	0	c C St Anne, b Eusebius	0
Coelho, not out	7	b Eusebius	2
Caetan, b N St Anne	0	b N St Anne	0
Jack D'Silva, b N St Anne	0	not out	0
Sangiri, c Emanuel, b J St Anne	3	c N St Anne, b Eusebius	13
M Gomes, b J St Anne	2	b Eusebius	3
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	19	Total	34

JUVENILE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J St Anne, b Rapozo	7	b Pio	0
Eus D'Silva, c and b Saugiri	2	to bat	
N St Anne, not out	16	not out	4
Emanuel, b Saugiri	0	to bat	
Alex. D'Souza, b Rapozo	4	not out	10
Mascarenhas, b Sangiri	0		
C St Anne, b Rapozo	0		
St Gonsalves, b Pio	0		
James D'Silva, b Pio	3	to bat.	
Ch D'Silva	3		
Ph D'Mello, c Caetan, b Rapozo	2		
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	40	Total for 1 wkt.	15

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THREE MEN SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

IMPERATRIX VS. GUNDO SHRINIVAS AND TWO OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Session-Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 22nd ult., tried the three appellants along with seven others on charges of murder, dacoity, etc., committed at Halshi in the Khanapur Taluka, in the district of Belgaum, on the 18th February last. The jury found four of the ten accused not guilty, and they were acquitted and discharged. Three others were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven and ten years each, while the three appellants were sentenced, on the conviction of dacoity, to suffer transportation for life; and on the conviction of murder, to be hanged. These latter three only appealed. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, with Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, appeared for the first appellant, Mr. Branson, with Mr. Ghanesham, appeared for the other two appellants; Mr. Parshotum P. Khare appeared for the complainant; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving his judgment on the appeal, said: The three appellants prisoner 7 Gundo, prisoner 8 Venkatesh, and prisoner 9 Shrinivas, all Brahmans, have been convicted of both murder and dacoity by the unanimous verdict of the jury, and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum. The first two questions that arise relate to the factum of each crime. I am satisfied that Venkatesh Apurasw, a Brahman of Halshi was murdered. The corpse was found on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th February, 1895, in the Majgar of his dwelling house at Halshi. The wounds found on it by witness 37, the Hospital Assistant at Khanapur, on the 20th February were all such as a cutting instrument makes. He found three considerable cuts behind the left ear, one of them eight inches long, dividing the spine at the neck, one on the left arm, and three on the left shoulder, one of which was nine inches long. The killing must have occurred during the night of the 18th February. The factum of dacoity is not so clear. The story told is as theatrical as the old trials for witchcraft, and about as unsubstantial. The only testimony to it is that of the dead man's brother Hanmant and the three Brahman women of the household under his influence, who were sleeping in the house that night. He says there were twelve or sixteen dacoits. Tulsabai, the widow, and Kasibai, say about fifteen, and Sitabai eighteen. They make out that the robbers lit up ten or twelve candles. But although there are houses all about and the police patel and his Village Police were on their rounds that night, it is admitted that there is no evidence that any person except the inmates saw any robber either coming or going, although many villagers are said to have collected at once on an alarm given before all the robbers had left the house. The patel and kulkarni sent off reports at once; but neither of the reports mentions dacoity or the great number of robbers; they merely state that Venkatesh had been killed by people (without saying who and in the report C. C. using no noun, only the verb entered) who entered the house. No eye-witness is suggested. No endeavour to track the robbers was made. No house was searched till the Wednesday. The story of the eye-witnesses is that these robbers carried off a lot of documents, about Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 in cash, and about Rs. 3,000 worth of ornaments and clothes. It is admitted that Hanmant, the undivided brother of the murdered man, has never given a list of the documents or any indication of what they are. Neither he nor anybody else made any attempt at the time to track or recover this great amount of property; he did not even ask the village officers to do it. On the Wednesday the houses of the prisoners 8 and 9 who live next door were searched in their absence; and some ornament taken which Hanmant and the three women swear were taken from them by the robbers. This is the only piece of testimony to corroborate their story about the dacoity except their claim to the cloth called a pitambar. But the jury made a declaration after delivery of the verdict that in their opinion these ornaments and pitambar do not belong to the family of deceased. It is admitted by both the Government pleader for the Crown and by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. Branson for the prisoners that the inquest held by the patel and village accountants about 7 a.m., i.e., about seven hours after the time given by the inmates as that of the murder, recorded truly in their verdict (Ex F F) what Hanmant and the women then had to say. Hanmant only named the prisoner Kaliapa. They refused to name anybody else though they said they knew the dacoits and knew their names. They gave two reasons for this refusal, one being the debility of their mental state, the other the fear if they named the miscreants, who they said had taken all the property and had killed Venkatesh from a fear that he might do something to them, these miscreants might abscond. They also refused to prepare a memo showing what ornaments of the women and what cash and papers had been stolen. It is admitted by the Government pleader that this is not the behaviour to be expected from persons who must have at the time two strong desires, one to take vengence on the murderers, and one to get back the Rs. 8,000 of stolen property and the documents, they being well aware that the finding of the stolen property in a man's possession would be cogent evidence of his complicity in the murder. It is admitted also that the excuse about absconding is ridiculous, as these eye-witnesses saw the robbers made the women sit up and knew very well that the women has recognized a number of them who were their neighbours or otherwise known to them. It is pressed on us for the Crown that they had already given a number of names as the criminals, a matter requiring much examination before we can believe it. If it is true, the refusal to give information to the patel and the punch is the more strange. There is no suggestion that the patel and kulkarni wished to screen the offenders. The refusal to give information was therefore likely to make the escape of the criminals easier and enable them to keep the property and thus to prevent Hanmant getting it back or using it as evidence for conviction. In the notes of the charge to the jury there is no mention of the inquest report C. C. and the gennial comment on the patel's inquiry is, in my opinion, inadequate. The patel and punch did in this case put plain questions which they were bound to put under B 7, Act 8 of 1867 and which Hanmant and the rest bound to answer. The police patel is bound to inquire, to search, to make arrest, and to let the police know the names of the murderers. See Q E vs Ragho I. L. R 19, Bombay 612. Hanmant and his women are admitted in the position of people who say they named the murderers at once when the police came to the door, but who when they have had seven hours' time for their agitation to cool, and are taken sat down to the police station or the coroner, absolutely refuse to name more than one, while pretending they recognised many more. Now it is said by Lord Stowell vs Evans or Evans, Hagg, Con. L. 64, described in the Phillps St T 344 as one of the finest specimens of judicial reasoning extant that it is a good and safe rule when weighing evidence, which you cannot compare with any other evidence of the same fact to compare with or with the actual conduct of the persons who describe it. The Privy Council say also—"There is no better criterion of the truth, no safer rule for investigating cases at conflicting evidence where perjury and fraud must exist on one side or the other, than to consider what facts are beyond dispute, and to examine which of the two cases best accords with those facts and according to the ordinary course of the human affairs and the usual habits of life. I am of opinion that the many facts which I have mentioned above as the admitted facts, throw grave doubt on the story of a dacoity committed by from twelve to eighteen persons. There was no endeavour on the part of any body to follow up any tracks or to catch any robber with his bundle or his jingling thousands of rupees or to secure any booty if placed in the house of any murderer or robber close by like prisoners 8 or 9 are to warn the police or to prevent them reaching a railway, or up to this day to describe the documents. I am of opinion that these admitted facts point strongly to the view that there was no robbery. If the jury are right in declaring that the evidence of Hanmant and the three women and the goldsmith they call to swear that the ornaments are theirs and were stolen by the robber to be false, if that evidence is false, then the Court must be still more cautious before it believes the factum of the decoity. The declaration of the jury really means that the only property produced as stolen property is not stolen property at all; and that Hanmant and his witnesses have combined to fabricate evidence of a dacoity, one in the most impudent and fearless manner possible, tried to use the inference from recent possession of stolen property as a means of getting the prisoners 8 and 9 convicted of the murder and sentenced to death. Before dealing with this question of identity of the property I must give my opinion that the string of facts admitted tends to show that when the matter was quite fresh, every body treated the the crime as murder only and whatever their tongues said later, their conduct then when there was a call for action and clear statement, treated the story of the robbery as a fable, on which no action of any sort was to be taken. The pitambar was taken by the police about the 25th February from the house at Belgaum of witness 76, the brother of prisoner 7. This witness was arrested for dishonestly receiving it; but all the other things with him were returned. Hanmant and some of his women and witness 66, the son of the dead man, swear it was his. But they point to no distinguishing mark on it; and there is a great deal of evidence for the defence completely contradicting their story; and the mark on the garment are inconsistent with the prosecution story which has not been relied upon here. I agree in the view of the jury. I think also that the District Magistrate should cause inquiry to be made whether the arrest of witness 76 was a proper use of powers. We have now to examine the identity of the ornaments. On the Wednesday the police took away from the women of prisoner 8 out of a bamboo box the following articles—a gold chowri and a gold flower which Hanmant claims as those Sitabai was wearing in her hair that night; a pair of gold bangles which he says Tulsibai was then wearing, and a pair of silver bangles and a pair of gold rings which he says were in an unlocked box. Sitabai claims the gold chowri and flower, and apparently as the identical articles which prisoner 8 took the flower by unscrewing it out of her hair, and the chowri by severing the plaited lock with the sword. This is the most dramatic feature of the case, for it is at this point that the murdered man Venkatesh enters the women's apartment and meets his death. Hence the enormous importance to Hanmant's case to prove that these two ornaments found in prisoner 8's house on the Wednesday were on Sita's head, we get here to something more than a test of the story about the factum of the robbery. It is a test of the truth of the story of the murder. Hanmant and the women prove clearly that the women were not at all harmed, i.e., they were not wounded at all and had no bruises to show. Yet the story of the murder centres round the plaited locks, and the two ornaments. Sitabai is supposed to be suddenly surrounded like the Sita of the Ramayana by a host of demons, Brahmans, Mussalmans and others, each in his dread hand held a light; and four of them had drawn swords. Then when prisoner 8 uses his sword merely to take these ornaments, Venkatesh comes in with his pathetic request not to put the young pregnant woman to the sword, a thing it is quite clear nobody did or intended to do. This is the real significance of the attempt to prove that prisoner 8 had these ornaments. A fortiori, it seems to me artificial, of a piece with the solemn recital of an inquest on Sitabai's shorn lock, at the very time the injured persons showed such indifference to the capture of the murderers. At this idle inquest they did not even ask Sita who cut the lock. What shall we call a patel who hold a panch like that when he gives no information to the authorities that a dozen dacoits and murderers are at large, and does not even record their names in either of the inquest records, though both he and the jurymen say at the trial that when they drew up that misleading verdict they had been already told by Hanmant and the women that they knew who the murderers were, Sangai was not called as a witness before the Magistrate; and at the trial she was not clearly asked who her the two ornaments he claimed were the very two she had on the plaited lock. I am not sure that the learned Judge charged the jury that these two ornaments were the very same which the eye-witnesses make out to be the talismans that induced Venkatesh to enter the room, saying "Don't put the pregnant woman to the sword, but take what you want." Another reason for treating the identity as improbable is, as the learned Judge pointed out, that it is inconsistent with human conduct that a murderer, who lives next door to his victim, and has been recognised by Hanmant and the three women, would cut the two ornaments he took from Sitabai's hair in a box, all ready to hand for the searchers, so that the ornaments should be evidence to convict him of the murder. Men do not set nooses for their own necks. It is absurd to suppose that the household of prisoner 8 would keep such things unconcealed as long as ever the lazy police chose to defer the search, when Hanmant and his women were thinking out the problem which of their many enemies at Halshi and the other towns they should name; and the lock shorn from Sitabai, to which the ornaments had been screwed, had been the subject of a public inquest. A third reason for disbelieving Hanmant is that he refused to state what had been stolen when he was first asked, and that the memo he gave on the Wednesday to the chief constable is not what he first gave, and neither of them produce the first memo. There is no evidence as to who or where these two ornaments were made; and neither Sitabai nor her husband were asked about that. The women from whom these ornaments were taken claim them; and the presumption is that they are the owners. I, therefore, agree with the jury. The result is that the only attempt of the prosecution to corroborate the eye-witnesses about the dacoity fails; and moreover appears to be a false incident, got up as an after thought, in order to connect the pitambar found there with the murder. The same sort of observations apply to the other ornaments found on the Wednesday in the house of prisoner 8 and in the house of prisoner 9. Hanmant is positive about them although very vague about the thousands of rupees and the documents. Kasibai is the mother of the convict prisoner 2 Narayan, an inmate of the house, and as the prosecution have been unable to show and in fact never did assert from the morning of the murder till now that anybody but an inmate ever saw any robber either assembling, going, entering, or fleeing, the murder is evidently a secret murder, and she has an interest in making some outsider appear the murderer and not her son. Again the Government pleader admits that there is no way of accounting for the fact that the eye-witnesses and village officers and police when they searched prisoner 8's house named Ramchandra, the brother of prisoner 9, who was there at the search, as a perfectly innocent man, although they have now the boldness to swear that he was one of these robbers and took a chief part in carrying off the spoil. Hanmant was actually present with this man Venkat at the search. The moment it is certified to a police officer or a court that there is no evidence but what is outside the house and in the house of the murder by any person, there is good reason to place the inmates under surveillance, to examine the interior of the house carefully, to examine their clothes for stains of blood and the house forweanons. In Bombay this would have been done at once as regards Hanmant; and more especially if he told the police that he knew the names of the murderers, and would not tell, and still more if it were found that he was falsely claiming other women's ornaments a day or two after as part of the stolen property. It does not appear that Hanmant told the inquest that he had actually seen the murder; this is not stated in the Inquest Reports nor in the reports sent off by the patel and kulkarni; and what the patel stated in his Report C. C. is a different story—it is that Venkatesh had been murdered in the very spot he lay asleep—wherein the whole of the story told now is to bring Venkatesh into the women's room in order that they may confirm to the minutest detail every single thing said or done by each of the many persons whom he has been encouraged to assail. This change of place must have started the chief constable and ought to have made him wary. We have now dealt with the Reports sent off at once by the village officers, and the inquest report of about six or seven hours later. In the interval two police constables had arrived about 5 a.m. from Nandgaum, Budan, and another, neither of whom have been examined. About 11 a.m. Rudrappa, the jamadar from Khanapur, witness 69 appeared and took statements and wrote diaries. The chief constable Khanaj, witness 55, arrived about 6 p.m. and took charge of the case taking from the Jamedar the written records, statements, and diaries. Rudrappa and the witnesses and the punch at the house of the murder, the Inquest report having been already made. Then he wrote down the statements of Hanmant and the three women beginning at noon and ending about 5-30 p.m. He does not remember whether he saw prisoner 2 Narayen that day Tuesday; he did not ask any question about him and nothing was told him. He produces a document in which Hanmant is made to say that he fully identified the prisoners 1, 3, 9, 4, and 5, and would identify other persons when he saw their faces. But Rudrappa has not entered this information in this diary. In ambiguous Canarese sentences Hanmant is also recorded as saying that prisoner 9 is a relation of prisoner 7 and that they came and that the crime could not have been done without prisoner 7's aid. The murder is imputed by Hanmant to Venkatesh's refusal to show the robbers where some property was. Tulsabai's statement made to Rudrappa as to identifying the robbers similars to Hanmant's. She recognized prisoners 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9. Prisoner 7 was there, too, and she will identify other faces. But she adds "I don't know who cut Venkatesh as my face was covered up." Sitabai's statement only recognizes prisoners 8 and 9, and does not mention the cutting of her lock or the taking of her two hair ornaments. Kasibai says positively she saw nothing as the robbers had covered up her face, until Venkatesh was a corpse. Now the statements written down as made to Rudrappa on the afternoon of the Tuesday are in consistent with what these eye-witnesses say at the trial; their later stories are fuller, picturesque, and pathetic, full of trifling as well as important incidents which one may well recite the same day, but may forget as months go on. Therefore, says the Government pleader, Rudrappa must be taken to have falsified the statements especially of Sitabai and Kasibai; and he must be treated as true about Hanmant; where his diary does not confirm the deposition. The women say they did give Rudrappa the full story. They and Hanmant are ready to give the lie to everybody who denies this, to the village officers, to the chief constable. But so far as they are concerned Rudrappa's records are of the same tenor as the inquest report taken a few hours before; and the chief constable is positive that a few hours after they confirmed their statements as recorded by Rudrappa. Hanmant says also that he did not on the Tuesday, the day the chief constable came, gives the names of prisoner 7 or prisoner 3 who took a prominent part, or prisoner 6 or witness 10. It would be outrageous to say that these police witnesses whom the varied documents confirm are false and that the women and Hanmant, the false claimers of the orna

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 6in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 320. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PERSHAW: Diplomed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretonnes, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now ON VIEW at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

2 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, by Doré—"Christ Leaving the Prætorium" and "The Vale of Tears," in Handsome Gilt Frames.—ON VIEW at THE TRACT SOCIETY, Bombay.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried: unadulterated: very superior and very moderate priced Teas. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.—Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, under European management. Musical Instruments Tuned, Repaired and Exchanged.

WANTED.—A European or Eurasian CUTTER, for Outfitter Establishment. Apply to H. H. E. & Co., 38, Meadows Street, Fort.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agents at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT open for engagement in India or elsewhere. Twelve years' experience in the East, in erecting and running large Mill Engines. Address "VALODIA," care of MCBETH BROTHERS and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, to whom reference can be made.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Mellows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, a really good SECOND COOK. Apply to the SECRETARY.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Pali Hill, a Small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden. Stabling for 2 horses. Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and Son stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for fourteen days, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging, same the servants, the accommodation good. Food very good, and terms moderate. I shall always be happy to recommend this Hotel to my friends and acquaintances.—M. THOMAS, Ajmere.

CAPTAIN L. F. DE V. STOKES, says:—"I have been most comfortably looked after and we fed at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The proprietor is exceedingly attentive and courteous."

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna, W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Godhara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—A new Consignment just unpacked. Foudants, Rs. 2, per lb.; Pink Jujubes, Rs. 2-8, per lb.; Barley Sugar Sticks, Rs. 1, per lb.; and various other new sorts.—PEARSE & Co., Sicdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines sold at cheap price in India.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Re. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from as for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other venders of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability tassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness flushness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B, C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL,

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.

REUTER'S London Financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols 1-8 per cent. lower, at 107 3 8; Indian Sterling having declined ¼ per cent. to 118. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities receded 1-8 per cent. to £62 3-8. The price of Bar Silver declined 4d. say, to 31 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 68 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4'87¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs 25·24. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put up yesterday 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 11-16d.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 3 1/8s per 416 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, yesterday, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; Imports 9,000. The spot prices have been mutilated in transmission through Reuter; but American Arrivals were 3 64d. higher in the nearest and more distant positions; and 1-16d. dearer in the intermediate ones, the extreme quotation being 4 25 64d. for October-December deliveres and 4 53-64d. for February-March. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands was 1-16d. higher, at 9 3-16d; while January Futures were 14 points higher, at 9'16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales; and the figures which we give below show how the receipts of new Cotton this season compare with those in the corresponding period in the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts ...	59,000	81,000	51,000
Two days' do.	104,000	127,000	87,000
Since 1st September...	889,000	1,148,000	910,000

Only a small business has been reported to-day in our local Cotton market, prices, however, being unchanged and the feeling steady. Exporters are credited with 1,100 bales, of which 200 are Bengal, at Rs. 205; and 600 of the same growth, guaranteed "fully good" at Rs. 190; and 100 Anni, at Rs. 202; besides a contract for "Fine" Bhownugger of the new crop, for May delivery, at Rs. 244. The Mills have bought to-day only 500 Bhownugger, at Rs. 213 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained unchanged in value to-day, a small business having been reported in the former market, and a moderate demand in the latter, the feeling having been quiet and steady, respectively.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,236	bales.
Wheat	8,133	owts.
Linseed	1,285	"
Gingellyseed	4,261	"
Castorseed	5,819	"
Rice	4,948	"

FREIGHTS.—This market has been very quiet in tone to-day, with very little demand from shippers, particularly for early shipment. For late February shipment some business was done for Trieste and Venice, at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits; 1s. 1 13-16d. having been quoted for Bank Telegraphic, for December-January transfer. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce, and a good enquiry setting in for Bank Paper at our above quotations, a fair amount was given both ready and forward, and rates receded 1-32d., all round, say, to 1s. 1¾d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7/8d. for three months' sight Bills, at which former rate the Gold dealers again bought, and before the close, 1s. 1 27-32d. was reported for near delivery for Merchants' Bills, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 ¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight.....	1'46	"

the forward quotation for Bank remittance being 1s. 1 25-32d. for January; and for Credits, 1s. 1 5/8d. for November-December delivery; and 1s. 29-32d. for 1896.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining to-day, and rates after opening at 109 1-8 for cash, and 109 for this month's settlement receded to 108 7-8, buyers, and 108 9-16 in the two positions, respectively. Prices rallied, however, before the close and left off at 109 8-16 for Money, and 108 7-8 for the Account.

SHARES.—This market has been stagnant to-day owing to the holidays, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10, in Lukhmidass S. W. Mill shares, and of Rs. 5, in Manockjee Petit.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1895 on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,05,000	4,000	3,2 ,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	122	2	195
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	14,54,380	21,52,381	64,087	36,71,048
Total for 13 weeks...	15,72,380	23,57,381	68,087	39,98,048
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,765	2,59,510	3,649	3,73,951
Per mile of Ry do.	66	155	2	223
Total to corresponding date do.	16,14,331	27,98,270	63,977	44,76,628

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23th September 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	1,46,000	4,000	2,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	317	9	512
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	9,86,744	13,93,285	45,229	24,25,238
Total for 13 weeks...	10,72,744	15,39,265	49,229	26,61,238
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	78,312	1,23,326	6,296	2,07,904
Per mile of Ry do.	170	267	14	451
Total to corresponding date do.	10,28,535	13,69,829	74,520	24,72,884

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 28,096
Ditto to date..... " 1,88,354.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 5th October, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,81,025	2,50,936	7,218	4,39,779
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	4,97,016

Decrease..... Rs. 57,237

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 14.

10 p.m. ..... 81·4

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

6 a.m. ..... 77·2
10 a.m. ..... 83·3
2 p.m. ..... 89·1
4 p.m. ..... 87·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—October 4, at Murree, Mrs Kenneth Buchanan of a daughter.

SIMPSON—October 8, the wife of the Rev W B Simpson, Madurantakam, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BUSSELL October 6, at the General Hospital, Madras, of cancer sis, Caroline Adelaide Bussell, aged 59 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1895.

As neither Mr. O'Connor's trade review for the last official year nor the annual abstract relating to the trade of Bombay have as yet been published, Mr Campbell's green book on the Customs Administration of the Port is the first official record available to the public containing an estimate as to the effect of the re-imposition of import duties upon our commerce. As the duties were only in force three weeks before the close of 1893-94 no comparison of any value or significance can be made between the customs receipts of that year and those of the twelve months ending March 31st last. A comparison made with the figures for 1880-81, the last complete duty paying year under the former tariff, shows that the import receipts have quite doubled since then. But here too the contrast, although interesting, is defective—inasmuch as nearly one-third of the increase is due to the taxation of articles not dutiable fifteen years ago, the most important items coming under this description being petroleum, from which nearly eleven and a-half lakhs of revenue were obtained last year, dry fruit and vegetables, paper, chemicals and wood. Other variations between the old and new tariff include the reduction of the duty on most kinds of steel from five per cent. to one per cent., and the increase in the charge on spirits from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per gallon, and on perfumed spirits to Rs. 8 per gallon. Apart from these changes the rise in receipts from import duty since 1880-81 is due to the great growth of the import trade, which during the period has gone up from nineteen crores and a-quarter to twenty-eight crores and three-quarters. Immense as the the latter figures are they fall short by 1·63 per cent. of those for 1893-94, which were the highest on record. The actual shrinkage is indeed greater, as owing to fall in exchange by no less than 11⅓ per cent. as contrasted with the preceding year, the imports from the West were in appearance increased in value by the rise in rupee prices. The tendency to a decrease in quantity was, however, checked by movements of the markets in favour of the cheaper quality of goods in some branches of trade, as for instance China silk goods. But when every allowance of this kind is made we find that while not coming up to the high water mark of 1893-94, the imports for last year were but little below the average of the preceding five years. The diminution such as it is, is due to the inevitable reaction following upon the enormous speculative imports of 1893-94 brought about by anticipations of re-imposed duty. So large were the stocks remaining in hand when the year opened, that the fact that the import trade of Bombay kept almost up to its average level, is a proof that the commercial tendency is upward rather than downward, and that it is not being seriously affected by the new duties.

Mr. Campbell mentions in his report four classes of goods in which a falling off was in whole or in part due to the import duties—petroleum, which has fallen from twenty-four million gallons to eighteen millions, but is nevertheless very much higher than in any year except 1893-94; cocoanut oil, which has fallen from three hundred and thirty thousand gallons to one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, as it can no longer be profitably exported from Ceylon to compete with cheap kerosine; paper, which has fallen off by thirty per cent. owing to country manufacture; and nutmegs, in which the decrease is also partly ascribed to better prices ruling in England than in Bombay. Strangely enough Mr. Campbell does not include in this list the decline in silver imports, but the omission is rectified by Mr. Loch, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, who in his review of the report expresses his doubts as to whether any imports but silver, cocoanut oil, and possibly paper, have been influenced by the enhanced taxation. Happily for the course of exchange the importation of the depreciated metal has fallen off from 13,83,55,656 tolas in 1893-94 to 7,16,95,644 last year.—a decline of no less than 48·19 per cent. The imports, however, are still far too large, and it is very desirable in the interests of exchange that the influx of the white metal should be checked by an enhancement of the duty thereon. The net Customs revenue for the twelve months was Rs. 1,37,20,993 as against Rs 34,78,996 in the previous year—a difference, which, as already explained, was due to the Tariff Act being in force during the whole of 1894-95. After deducting refunds and drawbacks the net revenue payable to the Imperial authorities was one crore and thirty-six and a-half lakhsa—a sum over which the figures for the current year will show an enormous increase, for the cotton duties will then have been levied for the whole period instead of for the last three months of the official year. As has been pointed out in the Legislative Council, the fact that Bombay collects such large sums to help to swell the Imperial Exchequer—contributing indeed the lion's share of the revenue from Customs—should not be overlooked by the Government of India when the time comes for a re-adjustment of the terms of the Provincial Contracts. We suppose that most business men will agree with Mr. Campbell, that the rise of prices which took place last year was more largely due to the fall in exchange than to the import duties. *Prima facie* the supposition is a reasonable one, for while the duties were only five per cent., the fall in the average gold price of the rupee in 1894-95 as compared with last year was 11⅓ per cent. In the case of Manchester goods the abnormally low price of cotton, when the tariff was imposed last December, enabled the Lancashire manufacturers to take orders at very low rates and to place larger quantities of goods than usual. Prices were kept down by reason of the very large imports made twelve months ago to forestall anticipated imposition of duties. Mr. Campbell comes to the conclusion that the duties have had no perceptible effect in the way of encouraging the consumption of cheaper qualities of goods at the expense of superior sorts. The attention of Manchester manufacturers, who are still complaining of the alleged protective incidence of the cotton duties, may also be directed to the opinion of so well-informed and painstaking a student of local commercial matters as Mr. Campbell, that with the possible exception of the paper industry the import duties "do not seem to have given any marked stimulus to local enterprise as against foreign competition."

There is no part of Mr Campbell's report which will be read with greater interest by the mercantile community than that which relates to the Far Eastern trade. Whatever effect the industrial development of Japan may have upon Bombay in the near future, it had not made any very marked difference to the volume of our exports beyond the Straits Settlements up to the end of last year—a fact which may be partly attributed to the absorption of Japan in her quarrel with China, and partly to the large demand for Malwa opium that followed short crops in Bengal and China itself. The exports to China rose from seven crores and fifty-seven lakhs to eight crores and eighty-five lakhs, while those to Japan went down from one crore and twenty-two lakhs to one crore and fifteen lakhs. As might be expected, there was a falling off in the exports of Bombay cotton goods to Japan. There was also a slight decrease in the exports of raw cotton, attributed by Mr. Campbell to the diminution of consumption of cotton cloth in Japan during the war—an opinion, however, that can scarcely be reconciled with the good profits made by the Japanese mills last year. It is satisfactory to find that in the case of all other Indian products—especially raw wool and indigo—the exports to Japan have largely increased, while in the foreign goods re-exported the consignments of unmanufactured ivory to the Land of the Rising Sun went up nearly fourfold. Cloves were the only class of foreign exports from here to Japan which fell off, the decrease being due, in Mr. Campbell's opinion, to a fall in imports, so that they were not available for shipment in large quantities from Bombay. But surely a demand from the Far East would have been met by a corresponding supply in Bombay, and therefore it is most likely that Japan is obtaining her cloves from elsewhere. The imports from China fell from two crores and eighty-seven lakhs to two crores and thirty-three lakhs, the decline being attributed to the war. In other words, China only paid for rather more than one-fourth of her indents on Bombay by interchange of commodities. There was an increase of quantity but decrease in the value of silk piece-goods, owing to the cheaper and better made Shanghai goods replacing the old Hongkong makes. There were increased imports of cassia lignea (better prices being obtainable here than in Europe), and of cabinet ware, cordage, jewellery, mats, papers, toys, and umbrellas, Japanese competition was the cause of the decrease under apparel and raw silk, although under the last head the Shanghai kinds more than held their own. The most significant feature of the Japanese trade was the enormous increase in the import of matches, which rose in value from one lakh and twelve thousand to seven lakhs and seven thousand. There was also the commencement of a trade in umbrellas, but Mr. Campbell—who is evidently not disposed to take a gloomy view of trade prospects as affected by the Japanese industrial development—expresses his doubts whether either the matches or the umbrellas are of sufficiently good quality to enable them to hold their own here, and he makes the same remark in regard to Japanese copper. Owing to the growing popularity of Japanese handkerchiefs the imports of apparel rose in value from one lakh and eighty thousand to two lakhs and eighty-five thousand. The imports of camphor from the Far East fell by fifty per cent., and this is said to have been due to the diversion of a part of the supply to Germany for the manufacture of smokeless powder, as well as to recent attempts on the part of the Mikado's Government to take advantage of their occupation of Formosa to establish a monopoly of camphor production.

THE Political Agency in Central India changed hands several times during 1894-95, but progress was not retarded. During the year the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior was invested with full ruling powers, and made a very favourable start. He is said already to have begun steadily but cautiously, introducing reforms in the principal departments of his administration. In Western Malwa there was a change of ruler, as the Nawab of Paora died, and the administration is being carried on by Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan. But it is not in every State that the wheels have gone round smoothly. In Sitaman, for example, the condition of things is declared to be highly unsatisfactory. The tribute to Gwalior is in arrears, and there are unceasing complaints against the Raja from his relatives and subjects. It has been pointed out to the ruler that he is in a dangerous position, but it appears that the poor man is as much to be pitied as condemned. He is in the hands of "certain unscrupulous intriguers who have abused his power while leaving him the responsibility for their acts." There are few Native rulers who do not suffer more or less in the same way. The States of Raghogurh and Gurrah have earned a notoriety for indebtedness, and in the latter a new Kamdar has become a necessity. Chhatarpur, on the other hand, has become noteworthy for the progress it is making, being fortunate in having a chief of broad views and liberal education, of which the results are to be found in the satisfactory condition of his little territory. Baghelkhand has as troublesome a chief as the other is pleasant. The Raja of Nagodi is an obstructionist, and is unwilling to accept either the advice of the Political Agent or the decision of the Government of India regarding the administration of his State. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to remind him that troublesome chieftains go to the same place as wicked little boys; for if he should not see the error of his ways and begin to mend them, he may soon have no ways to mend. Indore has credit for good government as judged by the test of complaints received. But his Highness the Holkar is reported for obstinacy in regard to the Jhabua boundary dispute. Currency questions have interested most of the States in the Agency. The exchange value of the Bhopali rupee, for example, has fallen so low as to cause most serious embarrassment to the State, which has to make many payments, notably in connection with the Ujjain Bhopal Railway and the Imperial Service Cavalry, in British Indian coin. Her Highness wished to take advantage of the provisions of the Native States Coinage Act, but owing to the closure of the Mints in British India this was not possible. It seems to the Political Agent probable that the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be found in a complete or partial adoption of the coin of British India as the future currency of the State. The introduction of the British currency into all the States of the Agency excepting the detached portions of Indore and Gwalior, has been a marked feature of the year, but the change has, it appears, not been unattended by difficulties, especially in respect of the import duty on Native States coin and the export duty on British Indian coin, which have given rise to frequent complaints. In spite of the official recognition of the British Indian currency as the sole legal tender, it appears that many commercial transactions and most commercial accounts are still conducted in the old currencies. The natural conservatism of the people and the opposition of the bunnia class, who see in the change "nothing but a threatened loss of their profits on exchange," is said largely to account for "this passive obstruction." The change, however, is believed to be complete, and each succeeding year will see a large number of British Indian coins and a smaller number of other coins in circulation.

THE elevation of Sir Algernon Borthwick to the peerage will gratify all newspaper men, for he is one of the foremost in the works of journalism and first president of the Journalists' Association. He was intended for the Diplomatic Service, but preferred journalism. His father was proprietor of the *Morning Post*, and on his death Sir Algernon succeeded to the property. He entered Parliament in 1885 as member for the new borough of South Kensington. The most truthful portrait of Sir Algernon ever penned is that which the *Echo* published a few years ago. The honourable baronet, the Member for South Kensington, it said, is "one of the leisurely elegants of the House of Commons. He does nothing in a hurry. His Parliamentary life is conceived in a dream of repose. He speaks slowly, walks slowly, does everything but think slowly, and here the reputation of Sir Algernon Borthwick is that of a man who makes up his mind rapidly and leaves it complacently, convinced that it is quite capable of taking care of itself. Indeed, but for this quality of decision the honourable baronet would obviously find it impossible to suppress his being within the silver shackles of that velvet-padded tranquility, which is so markedly his habitual characteristic." The Right Hon. David Robert Plunkett, who has also been raised to the peerage, is the Conservative member for Dublin University, which he has represented for a quarter-of-a-century. He is an Irish Q. C., and one of the most pleasing and polished speakers of the Conservative party. He was First Commissioner of Works in Lord Salisbury's short administration. He also held several Law offices of the Crown for brief periods. Sir Algernon Borthwick is sixty-five years of age, and Mr. Plunkett, fifty-seven.

THE long pending suit in the Portuguese Divisional Court, at Damaun, between the plaintiff Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody *vs.* the defendants Ruttonbai Dadabhoy Mody and Perozshaw Muncherjee Dadysett, has been decided in favour of the plaintiff. By virtue of this decision, the plaintiff is to receive from the defendants the sum of Rs. 55,000 and the costs of the suit.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Playfair will, for the second time, preside at the Calcutta St. Andrew's Dinner. Mr. Playfair was an excellent Chairman in 1893. As already announced, the premier guest will be Sir Charles Elliot.

MR. O. W. COLE, of the Foreign Office Establishment, succeeds Mr. Latimer as Registrar in the Viceregal Private Secretary's Office.

NICARAGUA, Honduras, and Salvador have (it is stated) come to a provisional agreement for the establishment of the long contemplated Central American union or confederation, under the name of "Republica Mayor de Centro America," or the Greater Republic of Central America.

A NEW leper colony has been established near Yamburg, a district town of the province of St. Petersburg. Accommodation is provided for twenty-five lepers of both sexes, and a surgeon and sister of mercy are on the staff of the institution, which was endowed with 700 acres of land by the late Emperor.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that a canvass of the Lower House, made by a special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, shows a majority of seventy-six, at least, against free silver. In the Senate the majority is doubtful; but the large anti-silver majority in the Lower House will prevent the Senate from passing any free silver laws.

IN England, when we are in a bad temper, and inclined to be very sarcastic about red tape, we are in the habit of saying that the permanent officials of the country are a set of old women, but in the United States this bids fair to become the literal truth:—In that country widows are admitted into the Civil Service, and there are said to be now over 3,000 of them, drawing from £70 to £350 a year ap

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW PEERS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Sir Algernon Borthwick and the Right Honorable David Plunket have been raised to the Peerage.

THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that Great Britain has resolved to secure the adoption of the Armenian Reforms as proposed by the Powers, and will not hesitate to use pressure on the Sultan with that object.

THE PORTE AND REFORMS.

Oct. 15.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Constantinople stating that the Sultan accepts the reforms for Armenia as proposed by the Powers; but declines to promulgate them at once because by doing so it would appear that his Imperial Majesty was yielding to pressure.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRES.

Latest advices from Kucheng state that in consequence of the British ultimatum to the Chinese Government, eighteen of the prisoners found guilty of the massacres there have been executed, and the Commission has been empowered to try and execute the remainder.

NEW FRENCH CONSULATES IN CHINA.

New French Consulates in Southern China and Formosa have been decided upon.

JAPAN AND COREA.

A telegram from Yokohama states that an Imperial Ordinance has been issued prohibiting Japanese to visit Corea without special permission.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

The death is announced of the Right Reverend Richard Durnford, D. D., Bishop of Chichester.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 12th.

ADEN, Oct. 15.

The s. s. Sutlej, with the mails of the 4th inst., left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE PAMIR COMMISSIONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

Colonel Holdich and the Pamir Commission will arrive in Simla on the 20th instant.

THE INDIAN TRADE REVIEW.

Mr. O'Conor's review of trade will be published in Simla during the current week.

THE SHAHZADA.

There is absolutely no foundation for the report that Prince Nasrullah Khan will be appointed Governor of Kandahar before returning to Kabul.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. R. Ram has been appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts during the absence of Mr. M. San, on leave.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

Colonel Durand resumed charge of the Military Secretaryship to the Viceroy, this morning.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Arrangements are being made for the transfer of Civil authorities of the outpost at Manjhi, in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and it will be taken over by the Border police, after which a Cavalry and Infantry will be withdrawn permanently.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ROHA, Oct. 15.

An influential meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held on Monday, Mr. Abasahib Mehedally, Vice-President, Municipality, presiding. The Congress Agent, Mr. Dabir, delivered an able lecture. A Congress Standing Committee was appointed, a Taluka Association formed for the survey and classification of business, and delegates were elected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, Oct. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 15.

The Oriental Line mail steamer Ormuz, from Australia, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Singapore, for Bombay (to-day), the 15th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-8
3 per cent. Reduced	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	31 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St Vincent, pages 64 and 79 of the Indian Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, 30th each month.

Bhamo route to China interrupted within the British frontier and also in or near Tingyuch

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond and also will in Indian frontier.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

Turkish route right.

Mails for Bangkok close at Singapore noon to morrow Wednesday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	12	12	25 p.m.	7	28
Teheran	15	2	20 p.m.	...	30
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 15th October, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	1
„ Karachi	...	18	...	1
„ Madras	...	17	...	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sep. 27.

Bombay traders will be interested to learn that the French Commercial and Exploration Mission organised by the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons has left for China. The mission is composed of delegates of the Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, and Roubaix, under the leadership of M. E. Rocher, one of the French consuls who was for a long time in China. The several members of the mission have been in direct communication with the various Chambers of Commerce throughout France, and the leading industrial centres have furnished them with detailed instructions. The principal object of the mission is, it is stated, to make inquiries on the spot not only with regard to the special interests of Lyons industry, but on behalf of French trade generally, with respect to the native productions, industries, trade, resources, and requirements of the Central and Southern provinces of China, especially in the districts of Yunnan, Sze-chuen, and Koui-Tcheou. The members are to collect precise and practical information likely to enable French manufacturers to extend their business relations or to open up fresh markets for France in the regions thrown open by the treaty of Simonoski and the Franco-Chinese treaty. A second object will be, it is stated, to investigate whether, by the river and roadways which diverge at Tchong-king, it may not be possible to divert towards Tonquin at least a portion of the immense commercial traffic which now goes by way of the Yangtse kiang.

Another matter of interest to those who do business in the Far East is the publication of the consular report for Hiogo, in which the British Consul at Tokio, Mr. Gerald Lowther, gives the latest returns of the number of spindles in Japanese cotton mills down to June 25 last. On that date there were actually at work in Japan 5,9 ,188 spindles, and mills were in course of construction or equipment which would add to them 228,553 spindles, making a total of 818,741 spindles. The following table shows the progress at successive periods since the end of 1883 :—

	No. of mills.	No. of spindles.
Dec. 31, 1883	16	43,760
Dec. 31, 1888	24	88,140
June 30, 1892	35	324,840
June 30, 1893	57	345,170
Dec. 31, 1894	47	513,936
June 2 , 1 95	60	590,188

The centre of the industry is Osaka, where the tendency to increase is still most apparent. The outbreak of the war brought a decided check to the prosperity of the spinning industry, and the latter half of 1894 was much less profitable than previously. For this adverse turn the following reasons are given :—The high price of cotton at the beginning of the season, and its subsequent fall; an advance in the rate of interest; the keen competition of spinners, and the falling off of demand for yarn consequent upon the war. It appears that spinners carry on their business largely by means of funds borrowed from the Osaka banks, and that when the war began the latter reduced considerably the assistance which they had given to the spinners, not only for current business purposes, but also by way of advances upon supplies of raw cotton. Large sums were lost last year upon purchases of cotton, some spinners having bought at the commencement of the season a whole twelvemonths' supply. Japanese cotton spinners were not accustomed until recently to insure their property, but, owing to some severe losses by fire, there is a general disposition to do so now. No particulars are given of the cotton weaving industry in Japan. In the course of his very full report, Mr. Lowther deals with several other questions of particular interest in the general survey of Japanese industry and trade. It is stated that some months ago the discovery was made that native merchants had been allowed a more favourable rate of exchange than their foreign competitors in the calculation of Customs duties, the effect of which was that the duties paid by them were reduced to the extent of 2 per cent. This improper privilege had existed for nine years, and it was discovered accidentally. The inequality was promptly recognised and corrected by the authorities as soon as it was pointed out to them, but no explanation nor offer of restitution to the foreign merchants has been made. Mr. Lowther does not omit to notice the increasing competition of Japanese coal with that of England in the Eastern markets. No statistics of production are available for the last two years, but the outturn, which in 1888 was only 2,022,968 tons, had increased in 1892 to 3,175,670 tons. Japanese coal is now being extensively shipped to Bombay, where it is diminishing the consumption of British coal.

The return of the Bank of England published yesterday showed a slight reduction in the other deposits or bankers' balances, but this means nothing, as the falling off was due to large payments into the Treasury not at all unusual at the end of the quarter. The total amount at the credit of the market still stands at close upon 48¾ millions. Meanwhile the banking reserve shows a further considerable increase, the addition for the week being £1,196,000, raising the aggregate amount held to upwards of 34¼ millions, which, it is needless to say, is far and away above any previous highest total. A small amount in coin was taken for home requirements during the week, but the receipt of gold from abroad continues on a phenomenally large scale, the receipts up to the time of the making up of the return having been about a million. At the same time there was a contraction in the note circulation. For the moment, the addition to bankers' balances has been checked, but next week the market will be swamped by the distribution of the dividends on the Funds. The speculative activity in the mining market overshadows everything else on the Stock Exchange, and people are apt to lose sight of the fact that not only has there been an appreciation in mining shares during recent months, but the tendency of values in other directions has been upward. In its usual interesting monthly article on the subject of Stock Exchange values, the *Bankers' Magazine* calls attention to this fact. Leaving out of consideration the enormous rise that has occurred in South African and West Australian shares, a comparison of 334 selected representative securities with the quotations of last month shows a gain of upwards of 18 millions. The most noteworthy movement has been in Foreign Government securities, the advance here having been mainly in Italian, Spanish, and Egyptian stocks. With regard to the values of securities which should be affected by improving trade may be mentioned English Railways, Ordinary stocks, and the securities of Dock Companies, which have risen appreciably. American Railroads, too, are higher.

The improvement above referred to naturally suggests the inquiry, will the upward movement continue? It is, of course, difficult to say, and one can only indicate what may be the course of prices. Home Railways are already high, but it would not be safe to assume that no further rise will occur, inasmuch as these are becoming every year more and more investment securities, and holders cling to what they possess. A development of trade would probably lead to an increased demand for this class of security, which would inevitably mean a further advance in price. Foreign stocks, too, are high, but here again it would be venturesome to assert that any fall will occur in the near future. That many securities in this department, so far as intrinsic merits are concerned, should be lower is without question, but on any decline Paris has come to the support of the market, and the downward movement has been checked. This would probably occur again. Of course, with any serious political alarm, prices would come down with a run. With regard to the American department, it is impossible to say what may happen, as all depends upon the settlement of the currency problem in the United States. In many directions, however, apart from the currency question, here would appear to be little room for any upward movement on intrinsic merits.

In the first half of this year the total exports of British productions to America amounted to £13,503,511. They are now going forward at a still greater rate, and, upon a moderate computation, they seem likely to reach, by the end of 1895 at least £28,000,000—possibly £29,000,000 Roughly, the increase upon the greatly diminished figures of last year may be put at £10,000,000, bringing the total amount to about the level reached in 1887 and 1888. To this direct and approximately measurable enlargement of our trade must be added that which will come indirectly from the very important purchases already made and still going on for America of silk, wool, and a multitude of tropical and other products in many countries. Payment for these will certainly be effected to a substantial extent by means of British manufactures. It may with confidence be said that to the revival of trade in the United States markets may be ascribed such evidence of quickened activity in English industries as we already see. Nor is this view unsupported by valid testimony Nowhere is the evidence so prominent as it is in the Yorkshire woollen and worsted goods markets and in those for linens in the North of Ireland. There, and especially at Bradford, the great centre of distribution for worsted fabrics, the acknowledged cause of the revival which they are now enjoying is the return of activity in the demand for the United States. This view is entirely confirmed by the official returns of exports of these textiles. The particulars of the destinations are but imperfectly recorded in the monthly returns. From the figures actually given it seems that up to the end of August last the value of the woollen, worsted, and linen yarn and piece goods put down as sent to that country exceeds the amount for the corresponding period of 1894 by more than £4,000,000. Outside these limits the improvement is not in any single case of much consequence. The conclusion seems fully justified, therefore, that the partial revival of trade in home industries engaged in supplying the wants of foreign markets must be ascribed chiefly to the return of prosperity in the United States, and that as yet its influence has not been important beyond the limits we have stated. For reasons already given, too, there seems to be no doubt that the improvement will extend, but how far and whether it will become general are questions upon which no one who bases his faith on reason will venture to speak confidently. For, unfortunately, our industrial and commercial position has still some dark and discouraging features. Agriculture, in which the interests of a very large proportion of the community are centred, has rarely been in so unprosperous a condition as now, at any rate in modern times. The great group of industries engaged in the manipulation of iron and steel, though slowly improving in several branches, is with a few exceptions, such as engineering, far from being in a satisfactory state, and the not less important group comprising the cotton trade is still struggling with adversity. These examples do not exhaust the list of discouraging features, but they are sufficient to impose caution in any favourable estimate of the position and tendency of our industrial and commercial interests.

The other day the "Clan McKay" arrived in Manchester, via Ship Canal, from Calcutta and Colombo, with the second consignment of tea direct from India and Ceylon. She commenced discharging at 8.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 17th. The tea was put direct on to rollies supplied by Thompson McKay and Co., and sent on to the Manchester Bonding Company's Warehouses, Chapel Street, Salford, in batches of three or four rollies, accompanied by a Custom House Officer. Each rolley contained about 60 chests of tea, and the arrangements at the bonding warehouses were so complete that as fast as the rollies arrived they were put under separate doors, the teas taken into the warehouse, and at once stacked in their proper places, and it was found that tea could be taken into warehouse, at the speed of about 300 chests per hour. The result of this was that the whole cargo was warehoused within 36 hours. In the meantime the teas were being got ready for sampling &c., and selling was commenced as soon as the tea was warehoused, so that within 58 consecutive hours of commencing discharging a large portion of the consignment was sold. It is stated that this despatch and sale is the quickest on record in the trade, and has not been even approached in modern times. The only approach to this speed of despatch and sale was in the days when prizes were given in London to the first clipper tea ship which arrived form China. As soon as the samples were out it was seen that the teas had been most carefully selected to suit the water of the district; as a matter of fact, Messrs. Johnson, Dodds, & Co. send regularly by mail steamers to Calcutta and Colombo cases of bottles of water hermetically sealed, and all the teas that are brought to Manchester by them are tasted in this water in India and Ceylon. The cargo had been handled most carefully by the captain of the "Clan MacKay." It was very carefully stowed in the ship's holds with the result that there was not a single broken package, nor a pound of tea lost.

There have for some time past not been wanting evidences that companies engaged in business connected with the supply of warlike materials have been doing well. We referred, at the time of the dividend announcement, to the fact that Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., must have been doing a prosperous business, and a satisfactory statement by the chairman of the company was fully expected. This anticipation has not been disappointed, Lord Armstrong at yesterday's meeting stating that the business of the concern during the past year had been very large, and as a consequence the dividend recommended presented a satisfactory advance on that of the previous year. The quality of the work turned out is of course largely responsible for the success of the concern, and it is satisfactory from every point of view to find that the war material supplied by the company has proved thoroughly efficient under the test of the war in the East. Few will be disposed to disagree with the chairman in his statement "that the high price of the shares, in relation to the amount of the dividend, was, he thought, as strong a confirmation as they could have that perfect confidence was reposed in the management of the enterprise."

Considerable attention has been attracted in Boston, U. S. A., by a new cotton ginning machine which appears to include all the best features of the roller gin and other antecedents with increased power of production, slowness being the one material drawback of the former hitherto. The most general method of ginning cotton now is by the saw gin, in which the cotton is fed against a rack, between the bars of which saws revolve at great speed. The teeth of the saws seize the cotton fibres and tear them from the seed which drops into a receptacle, leaving the cotton tolerably clear, in some cases almost entirely so, but the cotton is bent, doubled, crimped, and broken by the operation, sufficient frequently to injure its value to the spinner. The common practice is now to have the cotton ginned at a ginnery designed for the cotton of that neighbourhood, and as the price of the ginning has been reduced, the owners of the gins have endeavoured, by speeding up the saws, to make good any loss of profit by the lower price. But the faster the cotton is ginned, the greater the injury to the staple. What is required is to hold the seed, seize the cotton, and draw it away without breaking or crimping it. The roller gin partly fulfils this requirement, and consists of a roller working against a knife edge, but the output is slower. The new roller gin exhibited in Boston is something similar to this. The cotton is fed to the knife edge, caught between the knife edge and a rapidly revolving rubber roll, which draws the cotton down; the seed cannot follow, but is struck by a flat strip working rapidly up and down, against the side of the knife edge opposite the roller, thus practically forcing the seed from the cotton. The motion of the flat striker is very rapid, and upon this depends the speed with which the cotton is ginned. In estimating the value of this machine, the question is, how closely it approaches to the requirements stated above. The fibre is certainly not torn, but is considerably crimped by the action of the striker in bending it over the knife edge. The nearest approach to the ideal cotton gin that we recall was seen in the Osgood gin that attracted so much attention ten or twelve years ago.

In the recent report, prepared for the Czar, on the industrial development of Russia, there is evidenced a remarkable advance in the cultivation and manufacture of cotton. Prior to 1880 only very feeble attempts were made to cultivate cotton in this country, but in 1892 some 137,000,000 lbs. of Russian cotton was put into the maket. Russia uses in her cotton industries 25 per cent of native fibre, and its markets are entirely supplied with their own fabrics. Some 6,000,000 spindles and 200,000 looms are in operation.

Khama and the other Bechuana chiefs now in England, after attending two meetings of the London Missionary Society, in London, have visited several industrial centres in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire.

The Governor of Port Said has been ordered to apologise to the British authorities for the ill-treatment of some English merchant seamen by a mob, whose violence, instead of being restrained, was encouraged by the police.

THE MILITARY RISING IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 13.

As a precautionary measure, the fortress of Aguada has been reinforced by one subaltern, two sergeants, and eighteen soldiers of Infantry and seven of Artillery, all of whom are Christians. This fortress contains a magazine in which ammunition is kept. The fortress is accessible by sea as well as by land from the north. The garrisons of Sanquelim, Bicholim, and Mapuça have surrendered themselves, and been disarmed. The distance from Mapuça to Aguada could be travelled in an hour, and if they deserters wish to march to the fortress there will be no resistance on the way, as there is no other military post between. Whether the additional detachment with which the fortress of Aguada has been reinforced will be able to hold their ground against a host of armed men is another question; but the Government must find themselves in a very awkward position, almost all the Maratha soldiers having either joined the deserters, or subsequently been disarmed by them, and are of no avail, and the military strength in favour of Government has been reduced to nothing. The deserters are threatening to march against Pangim, which is being put on the defensive. The principal approaches to the city have been guarded by guns, and night watches are kept. Pangim being an island, has many advantages for defensive purposes. The causeway leading from the city to Ribandar opens the principal ingress to Pangim, and with two guns properly manned may resist invasion even from a host of Maratha soldiers armed only with rifle and bayonet. The waterway is not so easy to guard, specially at this juncture, when soldiers are few and far between. If a few boat-loads of soldiers are landed at Pangim under cover of night, they will soon be masters of the situation, and may dictate terms of peace to Government. The deserters wrote a threatening letter to Captain Mendonça, the Commandant of the Forces at Sanquelim, who forwarded the letter to Government, in consequence of which a re-inforcement under Lieutenant R. Lemos was despatched to Sanquelim. The desertion of the Maratha soldiers continues here and there. On the 10th, four soldiers from the palace at Caba, and on the 11th six others from Pangim deserted, leaving their arms behind. Of the new recruits, who are being enlisted in several provinces, twenty-five have deserted from Quepem. On Friday, a public meeting was held in the Municipal Hall of Ilhas, in order to organise a new guard, which some call National, and others Pretorian, composed only of volunteers, who may be willing to offer their services for the defence of the capital city in case of necessity. A number of persons enrolled themselves, and on Saturday were being drilled by Captain Gomes Da Costa, the chief of the police. On Friday rumours were circulated at Caranzalem that Government were about to lay hands upon every male at Satary as a recruit for war. In consequence all the men, including even the labourers, who were working in the field, took flight to the hills, and passed the time there until the rumour was found to be only a canard. The deserters captured at Surla, in Satary, a gang of dacoits, who have been robbing a house. The robbers were secured, and information was sent to the Governor-General that they would be handed over to Government. The Administrator of Sanquelim, who left his post, has been dismissed, and Major Mendonça, a pensioner, has been appointed in his stead.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS TO BOMBAY.

STRANGE STORY OF A MYSTERIOUS PARCEL.

On the 15th of August last, the Railway authorities at Grant Road station received a parcel consigned by Bhawanishanker Umiashanker from Rutlam to Ramshanker Umiashanker at Bombay. Nearly two months elapsed, and as no one came to receive the parcel, the Railway authorities became suspicious, and the box was opened on Monday last. It was found to contain a sword and shield concealed beneath a quantity of hay. The matter was at once reported to the police, but no trace of the consignee was obtained, notwithstanding a diligent search. Yesterday morning, however, one Karpashanker Bechar, a Hindu, went to the Grant Road station and demanded delivery of the parcel. He was at once taken into custody, and being interrogated as to the person who had sent him to the station, he pointed out one Mulshanker Mayashanker. The police made enquiries of the last named Hindu, who disavowed all knowledge of the contents of the parcel, and said that he was asked by a gentleman, whom he met on the road, to get the box for him from the station, while he stood somewhere near Bhuleshwar. The matter was placed in the hands of Sirdar Mir Abdulaily Khan Bahadur, Head of the Detective Police, and Inspector Hack, of the Arms Act Department, but the object of the consignor and the identity of the consignee are still matters enshrouded in mystery. The police are making diligent enquiries into the matter.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT BRITANNIA.

The Indian Troop Service transport Britannia, under the command of Captain James L. Parfitt, will sail today for Southampton, with the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment Q. Battery R. H. A., from Sialkote, 43rd Field Battery R. A., from Barrackpore, and details, consisting of 53 officers, 24 ladies and 24 children, 1,120 non-Commissioned officers and men, 51 women, and 105 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Surg-Capt and Mrs S F Freyer, A M Staff
Surg-Capt and Mrs J W Cockerill, and child, A M Staff
Capt and Mrs H A Stock, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Capt J F Sheppard, R Dublin Fus
Capt C Chapman, Cheshire Regt
Capt J H Stratford, Welsh Regt
Capt R W C Brook, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Capt W Todd, Yorks Regt
Surg-Capt C J Healy, A M Staff
Capt H G Smith, R A
Capt G I Dickson, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Capt G S Cartwright, R E
Capt and Adjt A A S Barnes, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Capt G L Murray, Gordon High
Capt and Qr-Mr and Mrs J Oneill and child, R Lanc Regt
Capt A J H Swiney, R E
Lieut and Mrs A B H Drew and child, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs F T Ravenhill and child R H A
Surg-Col and Mrs W D Wilson and three children, A M Staff
Vy-Lieut-Col and Mrs C Clayton and two children A V Dept
Lieut-Col and Mrs H N Marshall, R Rifles
Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs W B Allin, A M Staff
Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs G T Langridge, A M Staff
Lieut-Col and Mrs Hayne and child, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut-Col G O Smith, & three children, R I Fusiliers
Major R G W Hepburne, R A
Major and Mrs W J Haynes, Royal Sussex
Major and Mrs J M S Brunker, R H A
Major P T Buston, R E
Surg-Major W Dugdale, A M Staff
Major R L Walter, 7th Hussars
Staff Surg W G Jack, Royal Navy
Capt C L Woolcombe, K O S Borderers
Capt J C A Walker, 19th Hussars
Capt and Mrs W Hamilton, East Lanc Regt
Lieut P G Godfrey, Faunsett, H H A
Lieut H W Tordiffe, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Mrs W Irwin, A E Dept
Lieut R P Molesworth, R A
Lieut H G Young, 10th Beng Lancers
Lieut H B Galloway, Seaforth High
Lieut R M Barff, I S Corps
Lieut H J Hare, R E
Lieut J Blake and daughter, Comt Dept
Lieut W Parry, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Mrs G F C Saunders, Belford
Lieut W McGildowney, R A
Lieut Qr-Mr and Mrs Pepper and children, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut R P T Hawksley, R E
Lieut C L R Gray, R A
Lieut and Mrs R D Cheals, East Lanc Regt
Lieut E F Holden, 4th Drag
Lieut W S Brown, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Mrs M M Maclean and two children, Ordnance Dept
Lieut S H Shaw, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut E Evans, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut R Haig, 16th Lancers
2nd Lieut M L Hornby, I S Corps
Nursing Sister S G Wood, I N Service
Nursing Sister J E Stainstreet I N Service
Nursing Sister Harris, I N Service
Wife of Lieut Schneider and child, 12th Bo Infy

Piracy on the high seas is now mainly a matter for story-books pleasantly diversified by a legal discussion of the rights to an East coast oyster fishery. But a tale which has recently come from Gibraltar shows that there is still some sport in the Mediterranean. A British felucca has put in there, and reported that while becalmed off the Moroccan coast she was boarded by Riffians in eight boats, who ransacked the vessel and carried away cargo sails, the crew's clothing, and more than £100 in money. These must be some untamed descendants of the old Riff pirates who roved the Mediterranean in the Algerine galleys. But if the story is confirmed it would be well to send a gun-boat along the coast and make an example of some of these piratical Moors. It will hardly do to let such a thing go unpunished within five days of London.

THE ARMENIAN DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Is the person who, knowing the straight way, points it out to the crowd pressing in the opposite direction, bound to forsake his business and to lead and compel the footsteps of the perverse? I hope not; but the indignation of the two correspondents who have criticised my communication about the Armenian disturbances in Constantinople is so evidently sincere, that I must try to stretch a point in their favour. Of course I ought to have done this before; but Saturday had its duties, and Sunday its seductions.

I need not deal with the eloquent passages in which both correspondents, while unfortunately denying me the privilege of citing them by name, inveigh against my anonymity, my manners, and my morals; for these things take no part in the merits of the matter in hand. And of course stupidity of that contumacious kind that doctors its adversary's arguments to make them assailable may be left to hang itself. "J. G. J."—"the chattering jay"—quotes, in inverted commas, things that I never wrote—an act not altogether worthy of the paragons he champions. "J. G. J" evidently believes himself to prove the immaculacy of the modern Armenian of Constantinople (who of course was the person under discussion) by trumpeting the triumphs and the virtues of emigrant Armenians of the past. I have no mission to open the eyes of every happy ostrich burying its head thus in the eternal sands of history In "J. G. J." we are perhaps entertaining another Armenian unaware; and

"Where ignorance is bliss 'twere folly to be wise."

If he takes comfort from the thought that Armenians when they have left their country, have learned of others, and have ceased to be Armenians in aught but name, are full of all wisdom and rectitude, I yield the point to him, with the rider furnished by the sayings he instances—that "one Armenian is equal to seven Jews, or where there is an Armenian a Jew is nowhere ten miles round." Anything but an Armenian would probably resent being thus commended as an anthropological "rough-on-rats," and I might be permitted to cite, in comment, another syllogism about setting a member of a certain craft to catch another of the same.

The "Bombay Armenian" confined himself, so far as I remember, to a suicidal attack upon anonymity and to a quotation from Mr. Gladstone's speech. Anyone signing himself "Armenian" must of course uphold the infallibility of Mr. Gladstone's judgment; but many others not so bound will consider that there is no one of equal mental power who has talked more arrant and flagrant nonsense about coercion and kindred measures. That is the worst of cultivating a habit of consciously righteous indignation, that it involves the sacrifice of that sense of proportion that makes for humour and salvation. It is delightful to preach an irresponsible and emotional gospel in which rhetoric takes the place of reason, and matter-of-fact gives room to the sounding period. The role of the man of feeling is much more popular than that of the man of reason; for while the latter asks poor humanity to think closely, the former merely calls for clamorous assent to familiar patter sayings that demand no reflection. Such a creed has all the delights of intoxication. To the thoughtless there are few pastimes more exhilarating than that of rolling stones down a hill, and the procedure of the emotional controversialist is analogous. He roots up from its context here an orator's statement, there a writer's dictum, and sets them rolling by the weight of their author's names. But most frequently he contents himself with cant phrases rounded by use, and which thunder and bounce as they go. And the mania spreads till one has all the so-called civilized world frantically trundling proverbs and sincerely believing themselves to be furthering truth. Persons, institutions and nations may get swept away; but eternal principles stand. So now that the avalanche of "J G. J.'s" and "A Bombay Armenian's" invective and inference, proverbial philosophy, oratorical citation, and historical instances has passed, let us survey the track and see whether the fundamental part of my argument is touched. My assertions were broadly as follows :—That the Armenians shirk the social contract imposed by their habitation of Turkish territory. That they are on this account an element of weakness on the Turkish frontier. That Turkey is, therefore, and in self-defence, justified in promoting emigration of the Armenians. That the Armenians of Constantinople form a worthy part of perhaps the most rotten Christian community in the world. That the Turk takes his impressions of Christianity from this rotten community. That he regards Christians with sincere contempt. That he is obliged to rule the heterogeneous populace of Constantinople with an iron hand. That no one knowing the conditions existing at Constantinople would doubt for a moment that the Armenians knew what would be the issue of their procession, and that they undertook it with the intention of provoking a disturbance. And that persons who do not know the conditions existing at Constantinople would do well to hold their tongues on the subject. One at least of your contemporaries, instead of intelligently weighing the truth of the assertion that the Armenians have been the aggressors in the recent trouble, makes infantile fun of the idea as analogous to that expressed in the fable of the wolf and the lamb. Will the said contemporary explain what the Turks could gain by provoking intestine disturbance while a menacing fleet lies at its gates? And can it account for the gross ignorance displayed by its assertion that the Mussalman strength was as ten to one? The population of Constantinople is about 900,000, of which more than half are Christians.—Yours, &c.,

VERAX.

THE DIWALI HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am at a loss to understand the principle on which the bank holidays are based. The banks are closed on Friday and Saturday for the Diwali holidays. As the principal days are Thursday and Friday, one fails to see the reason for making this change, unless it be for the convenience of the bank authorities, who, it seems, want to take advantage of the extra day (Sunday), and thus make matters easy for those who want to go out of Bombay for a short trip. This is not the first time this year that such a change has been wantonly made. The Ganpati holiday fell on a Friday, but the banks were closed the next day, and yet when an application was made by a number of Hindu clerks in connection with this change, the parties concerned replied to the effect that, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, a month's notice was necessary to make a fresh change. Would it not be desirable, therefore, that when the Holiday Committee meets at the commencement of the next year to settle the bank holidays for the ensuing year, care should be taken to ascertain the correct dates on which the holidays fall, and to have these and these only sanctioned as bank holidays. While on this subject, I should like to make another observation. It is a well-known fact that some mercantile firms—notably foreigners—are averse to granting holidays to their clerical staff. Every year a list of holidays sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce is issued. May I ask whether it is not the duty of this body to recommend mercantile firms—at any rate such firms as are members of the Chamber of Commerce—to close their offices on holidays sanctioned by the Chamber? This would be nothing but fair. Just as all the banks are closed on bank holidays, all the mercantile firms should be closed on the holidays sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce. By taking this step in the right direction, I am sure, the Chamber of Commerce will earn the gratitude of clerks whose name is legion.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU CLERK.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m., yesterday. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, brings the following passengers :—

From London: Sur.-Major and Mrs. Adams and infant, Mrs. Hartley, Mr. E. Moody, Mrs. Tracher, and Mr. Emberson.

From Brindisi: Mr. E. L. Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. Dare, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. Tulloch, Mr. Sallman, Lieut. Hedley Bell, Mr. G. W. Gayer, Mr. C. J. Bolton, Mr. G. Craddock, General T. A. Ward, Capt. Mitchell, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Barnard, Mr. J. W. Alexander, Col. Ward, Mr. G. H. G. Streatfield, Mr. J. L. Hearne, Mr. W. Lyon-Clark, Col. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Edwards, Sir J. and Lady Edge, and maid, Capt. and Mrs. Shute, Mr. McMunn, Mr. H. C. Saunders, Mr. M. J. Murphy, and Mr. J. Stewart.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIFTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's programme of these sports, yesterday, contained more interesting items, and the number of spectators was naturally larger. The executive did their work creditably, and punctuality was observed as closely as possible. The races and competitions were gone through so admirably by the various competitors, that the judges and stewards find their work very pleasant.

The 100 yards flat race, for which a challenge cup was offered, was most keenly contested, and, as was expected, Reed got the cup. In the ½ mile race, however, Lang ran very well, and succeeded in keeping Reed behind, who lost the first place by only one yard. The semi-final and final heats in the tug-of-war elicited considerable interest, as the contending teams proved nearly equal in prowess. The maximum number of tries were found necessary, and in every match the teams were required to pull thrice. The 120 yards Veterans' race fell through. There were only three entries, and it was announced that post-entries would be received, yet competitors did not come forward. One of the three already entered could not run, and the remaining two could not make a race. At the close Mrs. Beaufort distributed prizes to successful competitors. The band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers was in attendance, and played a selection of music.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

The weight had to be put from the shoulder with one hand only, without follow from a 7-foot square. All puts were measured perpendicularly from the first pitch of the weight to the front line of the square, or to that line produced. Three tries were allowed, and crossing the scratch counted as one try.

Eleven competed for this event, with the following result :—

J Gannon	1
E O'Brien	2
G W Talbot	3
E Comber	0
P F Fischer	0
T B Peterkin	0
J Murdock	0
J Pollard	0
A S Harris	0
E Rivers Smith	0
M R Jardine	0

Gannon's best attempt was putting the ball to a distance of 30 feet 2 inches.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE. (Challenge Cup.)

Eight men ran for the challenge cup, and, as expected, Reed and Birch left the others behind. Reed reached the finis in 10 4-5 secs. Birch was only a yard behind; Fischer being a good third.

T Reed, Y M C A	1
V K Birch, Royal Irish Rifles	2
P F Fischer, Bombay Gymkhana	3
W H Cole, Bombay Gymkhana	0
E A Lang, Durham Light Infy	0
T B Peterkin, Bombay Gymkhana	0
J Pollard, Bombay Gymkhana	0
G A Beazeley, Royal Engineer	0

‡ MILE FLAT RACE (All Comers.)

This race being open to all comers, nineteen had entered for it, and Mr. Beaufort managed his work well, and a splendid start was given.

Pte Robin

40⅘ seconds, after going through the water and hurdles.

1 MILE WALKING RACE. (All Comers.)

Walking race, for all comers, fetched 18 competitors, but the real fight remained between four.

Judges of Walking :—Messrs. Steuart, Jardine and Levich.

Pte Tresand, 2nd Middlesex Regt	1
Pte Taylor	2
R L Panday	3
Sergt Dunbar, Loyal N Lanc Regt	4
Corpl G Morray, Royal Dub Fusiliers	0
J Gannon, Y M C A	0
Cr-gt E C Madge, Loyal N Lanc Regt.	0
C F Smith, Y M C A	0
Lce-Corpl Hurst, Loyal N Lanc Regt	0
Gunr Walking, 24th Co, East Div, R A.	0
Pestonji Hormusji Jal	0
D J Frazer, Parel Gymkhana	0
Pte Piper, 2nd K O Y L I	0
Pte Cromer, 2nd Middlesex Regt	0
E A Good, Bombay Police	0
T B Peterkin, Bo Gymkhana	0
A G Bovlette, Y M C A	0
Pte Moss, Royal Irish Rifles	0

Distance : One mile. Time 8min. 28secs.

† MILE FLAT RACE.

This race, being open to all, a very keen competition was expected. E A. Lang, of Durham Light Infantry, managed to beat T. Reed, though not quite easy. Eight faced the starter, with the following result :—

E A Lang, Durham Light Infantry	1
T Reed, Y M C A	2
F W Woodward, Loyal N Lanc Regt	3
W H Cole, Bombay Gymkhana	0
A J O'Brien, 10th Bo Light Infantry	0
S O'Keefe, Y M C A	0
E O'Brien, 3rd Baluch Regt	0
P F Fischer, Bombay Gymkhana	0

Time : 2min. 15 secs.

Mrs. Beaufort distributed prizes to the successful competitors.

The mounted sports commenced this afternoon.

THE CONDEMNED MAN FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Fonseca has been condemned by the unanimous verdict of the jury, and the judge agreeing with that verdict has pronounced the sentence of death upon him, the responsibility of the person, who has the misfortune to differ from the unanimous consensus of opinion, both of the judge and the jury, is indeed great. I share this responsibility none the less, but the mere idea of justice being done to a man who may after all, perhaps, be innocent, prompts me to examine some of the leading features of the circumstantial evidence on which the judge and the jury have agreed. Too much stress has been laid on the evidence of Dr. Barry as to the factum of strychnia being detected by him in the course of his analysis, but that fact becomes perfectly consistent as well as inconsistent with the guilt or innocence of the accused, when we take into consideration the fact that what cannot be naturally expected from a superintendent of Mr. Brewin's standing can be very well expected from an overzealous police sepoy, whose sole end and aim are to secure convictions and haunt his victim to death, and to earn thus a well-merited tape. The earthen chatties to be had in the market, though perfectly red from the outside, have certain whitish colour from inside, and even five grains of strychnia besmeared to the inside part by an over-zealous police sepoy can very well escape detection with the naked eye. Such familiar instances are not rare, as I noticed in a recent case from Bengal. The result would be that the strychnia besmeared will mix with the visacre put into the vessel in course of a few hours, and the detection of strychnia may be consistent as well as inconsistent with the innocence of the accused.

The prosecution has not put forward the man who brought the chatty from the market for examination and cross-examination. Who knows, perhaps, that he may be the sepoy under Mr. Brewin, the brother of the ex-sepoy in Fonseca's service, and there may be an innocent invention to suit the altered circumstances of the case.

Now to come to the evidence of the two witnesses, Mrs. Duarte and Mrs. Valladares, their cross-examination was not directed to certain points as to their connection with the father-in-law of the deceased Duarte, who was the real wire-puller behind the scene, their non-production in the police court, take away much of the value from their evidence, and reduce them to the class of witnesses on whom not an iota of reliance can be placed. Thirdly, as regards the statements made by Fonseca to some of the medical gentlemen they, too, are perfectly inconsistent as well as inconsistent with his innocence. In the first place, as is generally with all native ideas, Fonseca had that intuitive belief, that by any representation made by him as to the largeness of his interest at stake, he would be mulcted by these medical men into corresponding heavy fees. It was this belief which induced him to present the value of the interest to one medical man at Rs. 300 and to the other at Rs. 2,000 only. Was this a crime on his part? But the fertile brain of the learned Advocate-General has woven a thin web round the accused from which escape was impossible.

The Government rules at the time of the exhumation of the body were not strictly complied with, and there being lack of precautions, there is no reason why fresh analysis be not ordered to be undertaken with a view to ascertain any trace of strychnia from some other part or parts of the body, and the result being otherwise, the prisoner be tried

DE NOVO.

THE BREACHES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

MR. E. W. KRILEY, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. line, writes under yesterday's date as follows :—I beg to advise you that a diversion having been laid in across the Bori River between Baroti and Dudni, and arrangements having been made to tranship passengers, &c., across the Seona river between Mohol and Pakni, we have from to-day resumed the through booking of passengers, parcels and luggage.

The following Government resolution was issued last evening from the Public Works Department :—Memorandum from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, dated 10th October, 1895. Submits correspondence from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, forwarding copies of the reports by the heads of the Engineering and Traffic Departments and other officers of the company on the serious damages done to the works by the floods caused by the cyclonic storm which passed along the South-East line in a north-westerly direction during the 5th, 6th and 7th September 1895; as also a report by Mr. J. Adam, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways and Government Inspector, of his inspection of the damages.

Resolution.—Government have perused the clear report by Mr. J. Adam, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Government Inspector, and the various reports submitted to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, by the Heads of the Engineering and Traffic Departments and other officers, with great interest.

2. Government await the proposals of the Agent regarding the permanent restoration of the destroyed or damaged bridges, but in the meantime desire to place on record their sense of the zeal, energy, and promptitude with which the officers of the company acted on the occurrence of the disaster, in the face of great and constantly recurring difficulties caused by a series of floods in the rivers.

THE third International Congress of Zoologists has just taken place at Leyden, in Holland. M. Milne Edwards, of Paris, lectured on the resemblances between the fauna of the Mascarene Islands and that of certain islands in the South Pacific Ocean. A communication was read by M. Dubois, a surgeon in the Dutch army, who has discovered a large number of fossil remains in Java, including fragments which indicate the existence of a creature, it is claimed, nearer to the "missing link" than anything yet discovered. Dr. John Murray, of Edinburgh, delivered a lecture on "Deep Sea Explorations." It was resolved that the next meeting (in 1898) should take place in England. Sir W. Flower was elected president.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Most Rev. the Metropolitan will return to Calcutta and resume charge of the diocese this week. Dr. Johnson has been away on furlough to England for the past six or seven months.

THE rumour is revived that Sir Henry Brackenbury will probably resign the military membership before long in order to take up an appointment at the War Office at home under the new Commander-in-Chief.

THE Beutiah who assaulted Mr. Cooper and Mr. Gowenloc not long ago at the Lebong Native Sports has been committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions on three separate accounts.

THE Ulwar Horse and Cattle Fair held for the first time this year has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. Prices for good horses were moderate and the Remount officers are said to have left highly satisfied with the results. The Fair began on the 26th of September and ended on the 2nd instant. It will now be an annual institution.

THE Madras railway traffic receipts for the week ending 5th Oct., 1895, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 89,200, and for goods, etc., Rs. 114,707, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 2,04,257 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 243-2-7. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,96,739-14-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 234-3-5. Extensive breaches over G. I. P., N. G. S. and E. C. Railways; through communication interrupted.

DETAILS have been received of the sinking of the Sanchez Barcsistegui, from which it appears that she was sunk by a Cuban torpedo, and did not founder as the result of a collision.

ACCORDING to the *Novosti*, a concession to establish coal mines in the Amur Government, on the coast of the Amur Straits, has been granted by the Russian Government to a Franco-Dutch Syndicate, after endeavours to enlist Russian capital in the enterprise had failed.

M. FAYE, the astronomer, on Sept. 23, laid before the French Academy of Sciences the translation of Lord Salisbury's address last year to the British Association, and analysed the arguments contained in it, expressing his admiration for the masterly character of the whole.

SOME important military official changes are necessitated owing to Sir Robert Low's promotion. General Corrie Bird will return from leave and succeed to the Lucknow command. General Stedman goes to Burma, and will be succeeded in the Quartermaster-Generalship by General Badcock, Colonel Hobday obtaining the Commissary-Generalship.

THE generals in command of the five army corps that have been manœuvring on the French side of the Vosges gave a dinner to General Dragomiroff at Mirecourt. The health of the guest of the evening was proposed by General de Boisdeffre, Chief of the French Staff. General Dragomiroff made a long speech in reply. In the first place, he proposed the health of General de Boisdeffre, who was an old friend. He also raised his glass to the military brotherhood and the comradeship of the field of battle, of which he had been a life-long advocate. Finally, he proposed the health of the French soldier. President Faure left Fontainebleau to attend the review at Mirecourt. A banquet was given by the Municipal Council of Mirecourt in honour of the President. The guests numbered 160. In proposing the health of the President, the Mayor said M. Faure's name was synonymous with kindness, courage, and honour.

THE annulling by the French Government of the concession granted to M. Verdier of the exclusive right of cutting wood on the Ivory Coast has been severely criticised by those who advocate the policy of colonisation by wealthy trading companies, while, on the other hand, it is strongly defended by M. Binger, the Governor of the Ivory Coast, who has declared to a journalist in an interview that this measure and the recall of the Monteil column have "saved the Colony."

THE Mahomedan Chief Samory is reported to have turned his attention from worrying the French possessions near Sierra Leone to troubling the British Colony by attacking Gaman, which is within the sphere of French influence and under French protection. It is also rumoured that he has attacked and captured Bontoku, the capital of the Gaman country, and a great trading centre, and that he has made his way to N'Koranza, with the ulterior object of attacking Coomassie.

THE stage dresses worn in the revival at the Lyceum of "Romeo and Juliet" are very beautiful. A lady correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* writes :—"Mrs. Patrick Campbell wore eight different dresses, and they were all varied and interesting, though it is difficult to imagine the lovesick Juliet finding so much time for the decoration of her person. She looked a vision when she first appeared, in a grass-green velvet dress embroidered all over with gold, a close-fitting cap of the same framing her intense face and dark flowing hair. At the ball she wore an exquisite dress of pale rose satin with an embroidered border, in which pale green, pink, pale blue, and gold flowed softly into one another without any perceptible transition. In the balcony scene she wore cloth of silver, studded with many brilliants, which sparkled in the moonlight. A pale pink day gown with cape like sleeves trimmed with ermine was probably correct, but looked too modern, as did also the mantle of shot grey and mauve silk she wore over it when she went to Friar Lawrence's cell. I felt disappointed in the dress she wore to be married in, it seemed as if instinct must have led Juliet to wear white for her bridal, even though it was a runaway match.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND has an interesting account in the last number of the *African Critic* of a visit he paid to President Kruger. What struck the thought-reader most about the President was his want of manners and general slovenliness. "With £20 a day," says Mr. Cumberland, "a man living rent free can at least dress decently and still have a bit over for such luxuries as pocket-handkerchiefs. But President Kruger is the worst-dressed man in all South Africa. I fail to see why he should get himself up like a funeral mute; but, even if this be his taste, there is still no reason why his woful garb should not at least be decent in appearance. The dust of Pretoria does, I will admit, take a good deal of the shine out of black clothes, but clothes-brushes are cheap, and the President should by this time know something of the cleansing properties of benzine."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* writes :—"Lord Wolseley, in his 'Life of Marlborough,' has fallen into the popular error of believing that the well-known song 'Malbrouc s'en va-t-en guerre,' which Napoleon used to hum when mounting his war-horse, has reference to Marlborough setting out for the wars. The legend—too long to enter into here—is altogether different from the story of Marlborough; besides which, 'Marlbrouc s'en va-t-en guerre' was a war-son of the Crusaders." But (asks our contemporary) can our correspondent prove that the words or air were used before the beginning of the eighteenth century? Its great popularity dates, we believe, from the time of Louis XVI., when Marie Antoinette took a fancy to it. Beaumarchais introduced it into "Le Mariage de Figaro" in 1784, and Beethoven used it in his Battle Symphony as the symbol of the French army. The air is the same as that of "We won't go home till morning." The correspondent, in reply, points out that, according to Chateaubriand, the air came from the Arabs, and the tale is a legend of Mambron, a Crusader.

SHEFFIELD possesses one of the best-equipped schools in the world for teaching the sciences in connection with metallurgy. The committee are constantly receiving applications from abroad for admission. A very urgent request has just come to them from the Japanese Government to admit their students to the school, but the committee have not seen their way to comply with the request. The privilege is restricted to British subjects.

THE PETROLEUM AND KEROSINE OIL TRADES IN BOMBAY.

IN his report on the Customs Administration of the Port of Bombay for 1894-95, Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, says :—

The gross receipts from petroleum have risen from Rs. 7,67,484 to Rs. 11,41,694, an increase of Rs. 3,74,210 or nearly 49 per cent. As the amount of petroleum imported is considerably less than in 1893-94, this increase is entirely due to the enhancement under the Tariff Act of the import duty on petroleum from six pies to one anna the imperial gallon. Of 44 vessels bringing petroleum 25 had entire and 19 had part cargoes of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total entered in the import general manifests of entire and part cargoes was 2,354,080 cases including casks and drums. This, with 67,450 cases uncleared from the previous year, gives a total of 2,421,510 cases. The details of disposal are 2,221,389 cases containing 18,602, 75 imperial gallons cleared on payment of Rs. 11,41,694 of duty; 1,053 cases found empty through leakage; 340 short discharged; 139,578 cases uncleared at the end of the year. Of the quantity which paid duty 1,203,166 cases were passed for home consumption, 1,018,223 cases were re-exported to other ports, and 59,150 were transhipped free of duty to foreign ports on payment of the usual transhipment fees.

Of the total imports of petroleum the importation of kerosine oil, that is of petroleum for lighting, represents a total of 18,823,824 imperial gallons against 25,298,581 imperial gallons in the previous year. In spite of this decrease of 6,474,760 imperial gallons, the imports of the year under report are greater than any of the previous years except 1893-94. The enormous imports in 1893-94 were in consequence of the action of the Standard Oil Company of New York who started business on a large scale in Bombay bringing great quantities of American oil. During the year under report the operations of a Syndicate in America kept up the prices and the local demand fell off. It is also said that owing to large stocks of case and bulk oil in Madras, several Malabar Coast ports were last year supplied from that centre instead from Bombay. A table of Kerosine imports, from 1890 to 1895 shows that the quantity of kerosine oil imported during the year under report exceeds the average importation during the five preceding years by 2,323,613 imperial gallons.

The total American imports were 6,972,600 imperial gallons compared with an average of 3,217,534 gallons during the five preceding years. The Standard Oil Company of New York have established an agency in Bombay and push their business more than they did before, thus not leaving the field so much as heretofore to the dealers in Russian oil. The result has been a further falling off from 3 to 3-5 of the Batoum imports as compared with American imports. Although the rules for the import and storage of oil in bulk have been sanctioned, no vessel carrying bulk oil has as yet arrived in Bombay.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

"CONSIDER then what is the penalty of Death? It is the especial and eternal mark of barbarism. Wherever the penalty of death is common, barbarism dominates; wherever the penalty of death is rare, civilization reigns supreme. It was a part of the glory of the eighteenth century to have abolished torture. The nineteenth century will abolish the penalty of death. At the commencement of the preamble of your constitution you write: "In the presence of God"—and you begin by depriving Him, that same God—of that right which belongs only to Him, the right of life and death. It is a law which Beccaria declared to be impious, and which Franklin described as abominable. It is hateful to the Liberal, but not less hateful to the intelligent Conservative. It is a law of which the King Louis Philippe has said: "I have detested it all my life;" and the half-savage Parliament of Otahaite erased it from its code; Tuscany no longer retains; Russia has done away with; and of which France is tired. Beccaria, Vico, Filangieri, Montesque, Turgot, Franklin dare to affirm that a machine or a scaffold is out of place in a society which acknowledges the Gospel as an authority. They are impious laws, for they make us suspect human nature when they strike the guilty, and they make us suspect the Deity when they strike the innocent. This law of blood for blood is mischievous; it gives to the crowd spectacles that are immoral, dangerous, degrading, ferocious; it tends to render the people cruel. Let us shut up our schools: progress is no longer possible; let us call ourselves Mongols; or belonging to Thibet, for we are no longer a civilized people. The Inquisition was formerly a law in Spain; torture was legal in France; branding with a red-hot iron was a legal punishment. If Louis XVI. had abolished the penalty of death, as he abolished torture, his head would not have fallen; the year 1793 would not have had the guillotine, and the 28th January would not have existed as a day of universal mourning. We have against us everything that enlightens the reason, everything that vibrates in the soul, philosophy as well as religion: on one side Voltaire; on the other side Jesus Christ. There is a certain divinity, horrible, tragical, execrable, pagan. This divinity was called Moloch by the Hebrews, and Tentates by the Celts; now it is called the penalty of death. In former times, its high priest in the East was the Magus, and in the West the druid; now this high priest is called the executioner. The legal murder has replaced the religious murder. In times gone by, the latter has filled your island with human sacrifices, and it has everywhere left monuments; those melancholy stones on which the rest of centuries has obliterated the stain of blood, and which are found half buried among brambles on the tops of your hills. Will you become pagans for the sake of idolsparing a human soul? Pagans in order to mutilate the destiny of a criminal, by cutting off from him the time of repentance? Would this be progress? Pagans who kill, standing in opposition to God who creates? To commute a penalty, to leave to a guilty person a chance for remorse and reconciliation, to substitute for a human sacrifice an intelligent expiation, to decline killing a man, is all this so difficult? Is the ship in such danger that a man must be thrown overboard? Do-es a repentant criminal weigh so heavily upon society, that he must be cut off, that this creature of God must be thrown into the shadow of the abyss? The constitution of Frankfort erased it from the code in 1848. It was suppressed in Rome in 1849. The constituency in Paris has retained it only by an imperceptible majority. Tuscany has abolished it. —No we desire to retain it?—We, the sovereign citizens of a sovereign nation. The crime of assassination demands a long and solemn reparation; a punishment that still involves reflection; a ransom to be paid by repentance; the bringing of the criminal to bow himself down under the weight of his crime, and the convict under his punishment, —a whole life of pain and purification; and he can say, on the other hand, on the morning of a certain day, and within a few minutes, a gibbet shall have been erected, a cord tightened round the neck of a man, a human soul made to take flight from a miserable body with the howling of a demon; is, therefore, the account settled? Is this a satisfactory concusion? Wretched brevity of human justice? But, oh, this is the 19th century! We are a modern people, thoughtful, serious, free, intelligent, industrious, sovereign: this is the best age of humanity, the period of progress, art, science, love, hope, brotherhood. What would we have? Scaffolds? The monstrous machines of death, hideous frameworks of nonentity, which would hold a skeleton suspended at the end of the cord,—Is this the emblem of civilization? The crime should be redeemed by remorse, and not by a noose; blood is washed out by tears, and not by more blood. The executioner is a sinister kind of assassin; the official assassin, the licensed assassin; kept, hired, required on certain days, working publicly, killing in the full light of day, having for machines the "weapons of justice;" the recognized State-assassin, the official assassin, the assassin who has a recognized legal position, the assassin in the name of society. He strangles the throat, and then taps, in a friendly way, on the shoulder of society, and says, "I have done your work, pay me." The assassin whose assassination is decreed by the legislator, deliberated on by the jury, ordered by the judge, consented to by the priest, guarded by the soldier, contemplated by the populace, all against one, social power condensed into a scaffold, collective power employed in causing death. One man killed by another man is shocking to the idea, but one man killed by society is to create a wholesome feeling of dread. How dare we take on ourselves this formidable abbreviation of the varied phenomena of repentance? But if the penalty of death cannot be called just, is it of any use? "Yes," says Theory. "The carcase will do us no harm." "No" says Practice. "For this carcase bequeathes to us a family, a fatherless family, a family wanting bread, the widow becomes a conciliatrix, and the orphans learn to steal in order to get food to eat."—(From Mr. N.M. Lungrana's Note Book.)

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Westminster Gazette* :—"There is no better preventive of the drawbacks of a sedentary life than walking or marching. I always advise every young male friend or acquaintance of mine to join some Volunteer regiment, and then the exercise necessary to health of body and mind will be secured. I learnt my marching in a remarkable way. General Chesney, of Euphrates Railway fame, was, when I was sixteen years old, in the habit of walking regularly to church from his residence in the county Down, a distance of ten miles, and I accompanied him for about three years nearly every Sunday. He was the most persistent, steady tramper I ever knew."

THE subject of the American Ambassador's address to the Edinburgh Philosophical Society is, it is stated, to be "Individual Liberty, the Germ of National Progress and Permanence."

THE BUST OF DR. THEODORE COOKE.

THE Honourable Mr. Birdwood in unveiling the bust of Dr. Cooke at Poona on Monday, spoke as follows :—Khan Bahadur Dorabji, Dr. Thomson, Mr. Nanjamwala, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It will give me special pleasure to perform the duty assigned to me this afternoon of unveiling the bust of our old friend, Dr. Theodore Cooke; for, though there are many of us here present who have had the good fortune of enjoying his friendship for many years, I venture to think that I can specially claim to be, if not the oldest, yet one of his oldest friends in this Presidency; and during the long years which have passed since he and I were stationed together at Broach, in 1861, I have had increasing cause, year by year, to admire his great gifts, and few can know better than myself how worthy he is in every way of all the honour we can render him. But just because he is the friend of all of us it will not be necessary for me to attempt to recount at any length all the reasons why we wish to honour him. It will be sufficient perhaps on such an occasion if we remind ourselves of his many-sided excellences, of his persistence and perseverance in the courses of study to which he has devoted his life, of his great zeal in the cause of education—and particularly in those departments of learning which are identified with the College of Science, of which he was for so many years the distinguished Principal—and of his genuine sympathy with all scholars and of his determination, attended sometimes with notable success, to advance the interests of the students of this college. He was indeed "a man so various that he seemed to be not one but all mankind's epitome." But I will not finish the quotation, for the rest of it is by no means applicable, for though we might say of him that he "by turns was everything" yet it would not be true to say that he was "nothing long," and though sometimes he was "stiff in his opinions" yet he would indeed be a reckless person who would assert that he was "always wrong." On the contrary, we well know how his vast powers of assimilating knowledge were regulated by a sound and discriminating judgment so that his views might always be safely accepted on the numberless questions on which he was ever ready to be consulted. I should like to refer to an instance or two of his wonderful versatility. We all know that though in his earlier years his professional duties as an Engineer on the Bombay and Baroda Railway were of a most practical kind and sufficient to absorb the best energies of any ordinary man, yet he found ample time, even then, to qualify himself for the degree of Doctor of Laws at his own University of Dublin, and that was in a branch of science quite outside his ordinary avocations, and he obtained the degree not as a formality but after passing the requisite and very stiff examination. And then again, as we all know, he was well versed in all the difficult problems of the higher mathematics, to attain the mastery over which there is no royal road, and yet with the claims which such studies had upon his time he was able to devote his leisure hours to the study of chemistry and became an accomplished mineralogical chemist. Then later on in life he betook himself to the study of Botany with an ardour and devotion which specially commend themselves to my own personal predilections. I can never forget the delightful and instructive rambles which, many a time and oft," I have enjoyed in his society on the well wooded mountain tops of Mahableshwar and Matheran and on the more barren slopes of the hills in the neighbourhood of Poona. As Director of the Botanical Survey of this Presidency he accomplished a great work in collaboration with Mr. Woodrow and Mr. Ranade; and all of us who are interested in Botanical researches must hope that there may be before long a permanent record of the work so done for the benefit of Botanical students. And then we all know how at one time Dr. Cooke took up photography as a special study. He took it up not as a mere pastime; but in all earnestness and to such good purpose that he achieved success as an artist of great power in photographic exhibitions in England and here. And yet once more he showed his many-sidedness and his great love of all literatures, great and small, by trying to introduce into this country new methods of bee culture. He imported bees from Italy; and not only that but the plants which bees love, when they gather honey all the day on the bright plains of Italy. Well, I don't think that scheme was quite a success, for whether the plants died or the bees grew homesick, I cannot say, but they did not stay long here; and now the old bees have it all their own way, and I believe they will go on distilling their amber-coloured honey for centuries yet to come, in the old-fashioned way in waxen cells of faultless symmetry, so long as Mr. Shuttleworth and his successors protect our forests so that they shall yield an ample supply of sweet blossoms for our bees each spring tide along our Western Ghats. And now, in his old age, if such a man can be said to get old, we know that Dr. Cooke is discharging congenial duties as a Deputy Director-General of the Imperial Institutes, and I should not be at all surprised to hear from Mr. Samuel Cooke, who is now once more with us, that his brother had at last betaken himself, as a heavy weight, to a bicycle in Battersea Park. But these matters are all of a personal nature only. They are matters of personal distinction. It is when we consider the place he filled in the educational institutions of this Presidency that we best appreciate the debt we owe him. When we remember how he identified himself with the best interests of his students and how nobly he put forth his best energies on their behalf when any question arose as to the recognition of their work or their position by those in authority that we understand fully why such a man was worthy to have his name and likeness memory perpetuated in our midst in some substantial manner. The movement that the Cooke Memorial Committee has set on foot is a genuine movement, representing the wishes of all connected with this college and of all who are well qualified to judge of the value of Dr. Cooke's work here and in the University. And it will be a good thing that not only those who know him personally but that all who come after us when they gaze on this presentment in marble of the features of our friend should be reminded that there was once, as Principal of this college, a man who, though possessed of vast acquisitions of knowledge, was yet a student and a searcher after truth all his days and thus kept his mind ever fresh and generous and in full sympathy with all other workers in the same fields of light and who was prompted by his noble sympathies to do all that in him lay to secure the well-being and advancement of all future generations of students. The memory of such a man cannot soon die, and the example he has left can never fail to be productive of much good. (Loud applause).

AS OTHERS SEE US.

FOR an American, writes a correspondent, who has lived years in France, and yet is on his first real trip to England, the shock of the Channel-boat is strong. The Englishare as strange to me as they are to any Frenchman, yet I understand their language. In the American colony at Paris it is a standing joke that "you must not forget the English language until you have learned French"; but it is a much more genuine and unaffected mistake to lose American habits of thought as one unconsciously absorbs the French. Such a man will view the English with French eyes, and have an added thrill in knowing what the people say. At the same time his Englishreasoning and his memories of home will put him on his guard against the more stupendous of French errors. With all this, the first impressions are most complicated.

Was there ever such another race of people? The English

STAND APART

from all the nations. They are white, they are Christians, they are strong and handsome, they read languages and speak them, they travel always, everywhere, and yet they never yield an inch. They dress like no one else, they walk like no one else, their food is different from every other, their rules of life are mysteries to their Continental neighbours; while they play, drink, rest, take exercise, work, court, and marry in a manner all their own. There are no essential differences between the ways of Paris, Berlin, Rome, or Vienna. The traveller glides comfortably enough from one capital to the other, finds the changing local colour pleasing, stumbles through the languages with which he can always eke out with his French and English, but he does not change his ways, his habits or his views of life. Yet here on this small Channel-boat, which ploughs its way to a small island on the coast of France, you might as well be on the planet of Mars.

The dressing is the strangest. It was noticeable on the train, but now when all are Englishmen together on the boat it strikes with a new force. The strong and careless hefty men look like the

CREATURES OF ANOTHER WORLD

in their loose tweeds, rich, yet so rough, in heavy tan shoes, so well made, and yet so clumsy. They have the healthiest faces in the world, strong, clear-cut, fresh and unspoiled; and yet because they all are of exactly the same type, the same Greek profile with the same smooth chins and drooping brown moustaches, rather stumpy, with the same powerful, lazy negligence, silent, contemplative, pulling at their pipes, their hulking shoulders rather bent, with no flirtation in their eyes, they cannot but cause laughter in a European. No woman can look on these men with indifference; yet no Frenchwoman can look at them without smiling. As for the Frenchman, he rages inwardly with envy; with such a physique, what might he not do? Yet there they sit, these Englishmen, not knowing how to talk, unanimated, unimaginative, unambitious, like so many ruminating buffaloes, a sucking on their pipes, while their fair sisters sit around them, trained to the same self-repression, contented, patient waiting.

DURING 1893 the sales of ivory shipped from the West Coast of Africa to Liverpool amounted to 157,000lb. against 244,000lb. disposed of at London and 487,000 at Antwerp. In 1894 the sales at the three ports totalled 131,000lb., 153,000lb., and 410,000lb., respectively.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 15TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind and at Agra, Cawnpore and Ajmere, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly, elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 2° to 6° in excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum 4° in excess at Sholapur and Margaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Deesa, and the lowest 56° at Jubulpore, Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcaste in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Karwar. Over an inch of rains has fallen at Masulipatam (1·18), and Negapatam (1·15), light to moderate showers at Ratnagiri, Trichinopoly, Calicut, Cochin and Madras, and a few drops at Cuddapah, Bangalore and Coimbatore. Three areas of low pressure are shown by the abnormal Chart, of which the first exists on and off the Malabar Coast, the second at and about Jeypore and Agra, and the third over Sind. Pressure is also rather comparatively low at about Ratnagiri, and the weather in all these four areas is suspicious and slightly unsettled. The weather about the low pressure area now existing on and off the Malabar Coast is cloudy, and as rain has fallen in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, the pressure is likely to decrease still further. Conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The weather to the westwards of Sind in the Gulf appears to be unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk over Sind, Rajputana, the south of the Punjab, the Gangotic Plain, and slight elsewhere. A slight depression has appeared over the south of the Panjab, and cyclonic winds are blowingaround it. Elsewhere, there has been no important change in the wind directions. The force has been fresh at some Punjab stations and along the west coast of the Peninsula. The temperature has generally fallen over the hills, is also over Sind and the Peninsula, and has generally risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is in moderate excess over north-west India. Scattered showers have occurred on the north-west Himalayas and Upper Burma, and general rain over the south of the Peninsula. Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Negapatam, and Tinnevelly have all received over one inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·810
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·663
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of wind	NE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	169
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·01
" year	63·95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Oct.	0·00

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 14.

Smith, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Barrackpore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.

Chamer, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Ahmednaggur.

OCTOBER 15.

Whislett, Major, 8th Bo Infantry, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th October, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Neabit Road Head-Quarters, on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th October, 1895.

1. The following Extract from General Orders, Military Department, dated Simla, 27th September, 1895, is published for information :—No. 1023, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major Richard Seeade Brown, V. D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice Bayley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company :—No. 3711 Vol. A. S. Godfrey.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH OCTOBER, 1895.)

EXPORTS.

Dumra s (Bombay)—308 cwts cotton unpressed, 880 cwts rapeseed, &c 6,583 cwts wheat, and 1,025 cwts jowari for transhipment to Aden, 70 corges skins, 9,676 lbs tea for transhipment to Batoum.

Chanda s (Bombay)—30 cwts cotton unpressed.

Amra s (Bombay)—114 cwts wool unpressed, 2,454 cwts wheat, 8,707 lbs tea for transhipment to Batoum.

Alecto s (Hull)—2,000 cwts rapeseed, &c 6,00 cwts wheat, 482 corges hides, 5,000 cwts bones, 10 lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Kola s (Bombay)—343 cwts cotton, unpressed, 1,955 cwts rapeseed, &c, 3,458 cwts wheat, and 140 corges skins, for transhipment to Madras, 234 corges skins, 15,092 lbs tea, for transhipment to (Batoum).

Madura s (Aden)—707 cwts rice.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—510 cwts cotton, unpressed, 208 cwts rapeseed, &c, 3,564 cwts wheat, 940 corges skins.

Orient s—(Aberdeen)—64,034 cwts bones.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—12 pieces prints (foreign).

City of Dublin s (Liverpool via Bombay)—700 pieces white goods (foreign), 123 pieces prints (foreign).

Brocksome Hall s (Liverpool)—250 pieces grey goods (foreign), 50 pieces prints (foreign), 500 lbs grey yarns (foreign).

Africa s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—418 cwts iron bars &c.

Dumra s (Bombay)—100 pieces white goods (foreign), 60 pieces prints (foreign).

Java s (Bombay—760 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—100 pieces white goods (foreign).

Alecto s (Hull via Bombay)—195 pieces prints (foreign).

Kola s (Bombay)—180 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,580 pieces grey goods Indians), 99 pieces white goods (foreign), 764 pieces prints (foreign).

Lockiy Hall s (Liverpool) 23,338 pieces grey goods (foreign), 48,097 pieces white goods (foreign), 62,572 pieces prints (foreign), 97,100 lbs grey yarns foreign), 65,807 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,375 cwts iron bars, &c, 3,158 tons coals, and 113 tons coke.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—2,293 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12,139 pieces grey goods (Indians), 5,250 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,724 pieces prints (foreign), 27 pieces prints (foreign), 8,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 800 lbs T red and dyed

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD RALPH KERR, in his report on the Curragh District manœuvres, 1895, says:—"The machine-made boots have an absolutely rigid sole, which allows of no bend in the ball of the foot. At the conclusion of each step, as the weight of the body is brought on to the toes they are driven forward into the toe of the boot, and the instep and upper part of the toes are brought against the upper leather. As the boot gets older, the sole sets in an upward curve; this forms a standing wrinkle in the upper leather just below the instep, which acts as a file working against the tender part of the foot. The uppers are too thick, and enough leather is not left where they join the sole at the toe, the result being that the big toe is forced into a wedge and has to box up a place for itself by stretching the leather, and this, I believe, accounts for the number of big toe nails which had to be removed during the manœuvres. A broader welt would prevent the side of the foot from getting bruised by bagging over the sole. Boots are issued with the lace-holes ready punched; the only allowance, therefore, which can be made for high or low insteps is by loose or tight lacing. I would suggest the Australian plan, which consists in merely making the places for the holes by black lines about half an inch long. The lace-holes are then punched regimentally, at such places on the lines as will admit of a fit over the instep. I should allow men to have a pair of walking-out boots made, if they care to purchase them, and would not be very particular as to their size or shape, as long as the pattern was the regulation one, and they never appeared on any parade. My reason for this is that the class of men we recruit like to show a highly polished boot and a small to it when walking out with their girls, and as long as the same boot is insisted on for both purposes they will, if possible, get the smallest pair they can get their feet in."

At the Steinfield gun-range the war balloon "Budapest," measuring about 33 feet in diameter by 46 feet in height, was suddenly sent up to a height of 2,625 feet. A battery of eight 3½ inch guns was brought into position as soon as the balloon was sighted by the artillerymen, and opened fire with shrapnels at a range of 5,750 yards. A staff of men, placed in a safe position, by means of a rope moved the winch-car to which the balloon was attached. In one experiment, which may be taken as a fair specimen of the whole number, the officer in command of the battery had almost found the range after the eighth shot when he was informed that the balloon had shifted, and he had to alter his range. As soon as his shells came any where near the ball on its position was shifted again, and he soon exhausted, without result, his allotted store of eighty shrapnels, which emitted 10,000 balls and splinters, in spite of which the balloon floated tranquilly on. On its being lowered it was found to have received three slight hits, which, however, had not impaired its buoyancy. The difficulty of pointing increases, of course, with the altitude attained by the balloon, and it appears that in order to make useful observation the aeronauts should not exceed the abovementioned altitude. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep the balloon out of a dangerous range (about 4,400 yards), and hence it should be laterally removed from the point of observation as far as is compatible with obtaining a clear view, in which respect the maximum has been found in Austria to be from four to six miles. Shrapnels alone are of any use in firing at balloons at any altitude of above 700 feet or so, but even these seem next to powerless at 2,625 feet.

Matters are not altogether happy at Malta. When a soldier gets himself into the police court, which is only too easily accomplished, he receives hard justice—and something to spare. The punishment is frequently out of proportion to the offence, and what with preliminary remands and other of the law's delays—which at Malta are over and above the universal average—the term of imprisonment as a rule considerably exceeds the actual sentence. The Maltese magistrates possess a very stern sense of their duty, and the fact that the prisoner at the bar is an Englishman and wears a red coat does not help him. To this a stop will have to be put. The supreme power is in the Governor's hands and he will no doubt exercise it. Meanwhile it is only fair to the Maltese to admit that if they are "down on" the British soldier when they catch him, they have at times the excuse of some provocation. Mr. Atkins, like most of his countrymen, regards every man who is not an Englishman as a foreigner, and for a foreigner he possesses and expresses contempt. His Maltese co-subject of the Queen is to him no better than a Frenchman or anybody else whose native tongue is not his own. Mr. Atkins' belief that he in his own person is worth any six of every other nation—a very desirable conviction under some circumstances—leads him into difficulties which not infrequently culminate in the police court. We feel sure that Sir Arthur Freemantle appreciates the position and is working to re-establish more cordial relations between the Maltese and the garrison.

Secretary Herbert has decided to send the members of the United States Corps of Naval Constructors afloat in succession, five of them being always away at sea. This decision is said to have been arrived at as a consequence of the mishap to the Columbia, but the constructors are opposed to it. Their number is so small, they say, that there is no margin to permit the absence of several from their duties at the yards. A naval constructor is located at each of the navy yards, with the exception of Washington, and there are assistants at New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island. Others must be detached to the different yards where contracts are placed. Three torpedo boats are to be constructed, severally on the Gulf, the Mississippi and the Pacific coast. The six composite gunboats which we lately described are to be distributed among various firms, and two battleships are to be built by contract, one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific. It is probable that the contracts for these last will fall to Messrs. Cramp's yard and the Union Iron Works where other ships are in course of construction so that it would be unnecessary in that case to detach an additional supervising naval constructor to those yards. However this may be, it is asserted that there is not a single member of the corps on duty where his services are unnecessary. The Naval Department, nevertheless, is preceding to frame instructions for the duties of constructors at sea. Presumably, if a naval constructor had been in the Columbia he would have inquired carefully into the fitness of the Southampton dock to receive her. This appears to be what Captain Sumner did not do. He accepted the assurances of the dock officials, and for so doing has been sentenced by the court-martial to suspension from duty for six months. He also paid the charges for docking the cruiser after discovering that she had been injured.

A new misfortune has overtaken the Spanish Navy, in which it will have the full sympathy of the British Service. The material loss is not so great as when the Reina Regente went down, but Spain has much to regret in the foundering of the small cruiser Sanchez Barcaiztegui at Havana, as the result of a collision with the merchant steamer Mortera. The vessel was conveying Rear Admiral Delgado Parejo, the commander-in-chief on the station, on a cruise of inspection, and near the entrance of the port of Havana it was wrecked. It would appear that the lights of both vessels were perceived, but that suddenly those of the Sanchez were extinguished, and a terrible collision immediately ensued, the merchant ship running into the cruiser on the port bow. The failure of the warship's lights is said to have been due to the electric apparatus. One account states that an engine was stopped to release a man whose arm had been caught in a dynamo. If this be so, a question will arise as to the safety of allowing the electric supply to depend upon a dynamo subject to be stopped from any cause. The warves el rapidly foundered, carrying with her forty-six officers and men, including Admiral Parejo, her commander, Captain Ibanez; Lieutenants Junco, Soto, and Canejo; Dr. Martin, and Purser Zarzuela. The admiral was the last to leave the ship, and his boat was sunked down. The survivors were rescued by the Mortera.

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

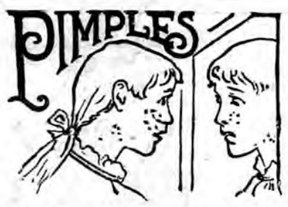
CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.



Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by **Cuticura Soap**, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

Sold throughout the World. Price, 25 c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U.S.A.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
IS THE GREAT
Blood-Purifier,
NERVE TONIC,
—AND—
STRENGTH-BUILDER.

It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass or each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, 16 Green Street., Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.
G. FIÉVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO
GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN, Esq., and
F. FISCHER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »
For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.
disappear as if by magic.
J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrozols (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottle, only.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD. B

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA,
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff), DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W C.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
& Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Berner's College, London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippersof the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchant, London

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.
ALCOOL DE MENTHE
58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.
DE RICQLÈS
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLÈS.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and recruinal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

GEOFFROY & DELORE,
28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.
APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MELLIN'S FOOD
Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.
When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.
Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—
Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz, "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

NOTICES.

KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

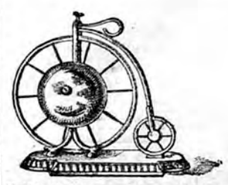
ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA,
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack the heart, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate female.
Manufactured in Bradford by Proprietors & Co., 220, Strand, London, and sold in 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; of them the Agents, Richards & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

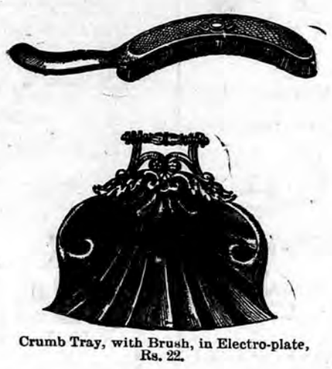
Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MARCKS & Co.'s (LD.)
FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

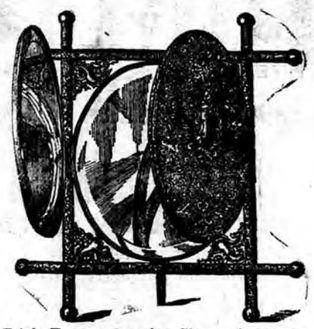

Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

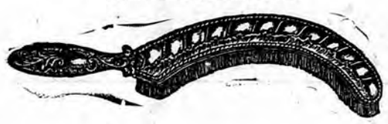
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.


Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electro-plate mounts, Rs. 66.


Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

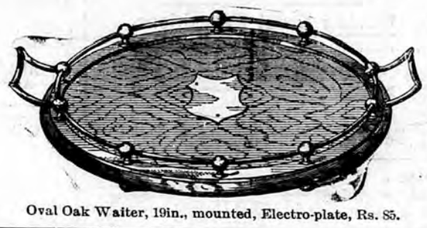
Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

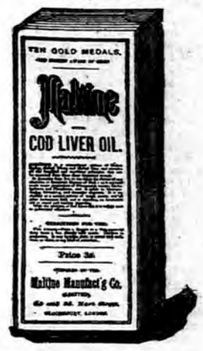
Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.


Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

Vinolia Soap
Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
An I see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES!
Rippingille's Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, Stamped Steel Enamel Ware, Tea Kettles, Coffee Machines, etc., etc.

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
No. 349.

Cups.	Polished Brass.	Polished Copper.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4	10 6	12 12
6	12 4	15 8
8	14 0	17 4

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
No. 250.
POLISHED COPPER.
4 Cups Rs. 11 8
6 ,, ,, 14 0
8 ,, ,, 15 8

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
No. 121.

Cups.	Brass.	Nickel.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4	6 4	7 14
6	7 14	9 0
8	9 8	10 8
10	11 0	12 0
12	12 10	14 0

No. 3368.
Polished Copper Kettle 5-pint size, on hammered Iron Stand, height 15-inches, Rs. 26.

COFFEE PERCOLATORS

4 Cups	Rs. 3 6
6 ,,	,, 4 6
8 ,,	,, 4 12
10 ,,	,, 5 8
12 ,,	,, 6 12
14 ,,	,, 7 4

No. 293.
1¾ PINT SIZE.
Brass Rs. 15 0
Copper ,, 18 8

COFFEE ROASTER, Rs. 34.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE BY POST.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
No. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*
"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.